

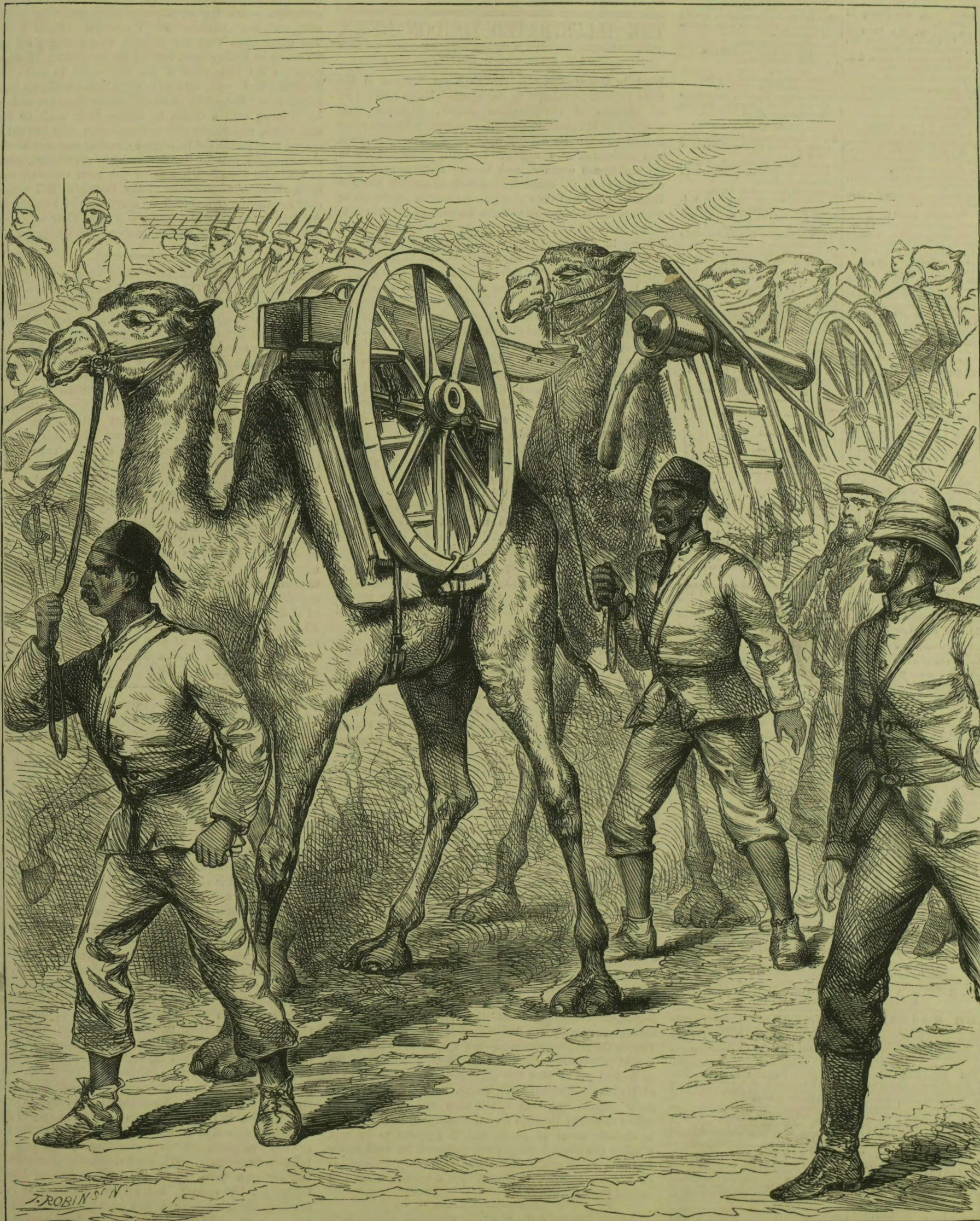
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2345.—VOL. LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
AND COLOURED PICTURE By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: CAMEL ARTILLERY ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at 30, Pont-street, the Lady Louisa Charteris, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., at Richmond, Surrey, the Lady Brabazon, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Grosvenor House, London, the Lady Chesham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Recently, at Asnières, near Paris, Anna Maria, wife of George Philip, jun., publisher, Liverpool, aged 48.
On the 19th inst., at Macartney House, Greenwich Park, Lady Harriet Baillie Hamilton, widow of Admiral W. A. Baillie Hamilton, and sister of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
On the 18th inst., at Great Barr Hall, Sir Arthur Douglas Bateman Scott, fifth Baronet.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30.	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
Fifth Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Exod. iii.; Luke iv. 16. Evening Lessons: Exod. v. or vi. 1-14; II. Cor. ii. 14 and iii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Forrest; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. F. Kitto. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Edwin Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7, Rev. J. Richardson. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Peterborough. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Bangor, Very Rev. H. T. Edwards; 3 p.m., Rev. Edmund Warre. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glynn, Vicar of Kensington.	Moon's first quarter, 9.17 p.m. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. E. Hoole on the Dwellings of the Poor of Great Cities.
MONDAY, MARCH 31.	THURSDAY, APRIL 3.
Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Farmers' Club, 4 p.m., Mr. E. Packard on Experimental Farms. Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m. Royal Society, 7 p.m., meeting to Found a Society for the Biological Investigation of the British Coast. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Prof. W. Chandler Roberts on the Alloys used for Coinage. English Dialect Society, anniversary, Manchester, noon. Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, annual meeting, 11 a.m.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on the Older Electricity. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Captain A. Noble on Heat Action of Explosives. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel.
TUESDAY, APRIL 1.	FRIDAY, APRIL 4.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Gamgee on Animal Heat. Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Cowie on Geometry (four days). Royal Society of Musicians, anniversary festival, St. James's Hall, 6.30. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. R. Capper on the Rivers Congo and Niger. Northampton and Pontefract Races.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor Bonney on the Building of the Alps, 9 p.m. United Service Institution, 8 p.m., Colonel Sir Charles B. Nugent on Colonial Defence. Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Philosophical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. A. J. Ellis on Scotch Island Dialects. Royal Academy of Music, students' concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, Gounod's "Redemption." Archæological Association, 6.30 p.m., Mr. T. Blashell on Construction. Races: Croydon and Leicester.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.	SATURDAY, APRIL 5.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on the Older Electricity. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Captain A. Noble on Heat Action of Explosives. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel.	Oxford Lent Term ends. Universities Boat-Race. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Captain Abney on Photographic Action. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
March 16	30.004	54.8	43.6	68	1	65.0	44.5	SE. S.	168	0.000
17	30.015	52.2	44.9	77	5	63.9	38.5	SE. S.W.	138	.000
18	30.016	53.3	44.9	79	6	61.5	44.3	SSW. W.S.W.	210	.000
19	29.992	48.6	42.3	81	7	56.5	43.6	SW.	292	.020
20	29.989	44.7	33.0	65	4	50.7	41.1	WSW. W.	399	.040
21	29.987	43.4	32.8	69	4	49.7	39.3	WNW. NNW.	316	.010
22	30.021	44.2	36.4	76	6	51.7	33.5	NW. W. WSW.	123	0.005*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.031	30.023	30.036	30.102	29.929	29.967	30.032
Temperature of Air	..	57.5°	55.3°	52.4°	47.8°	46.6°	43.6°	44.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	51.9°	50.8°	48.5°	45.5°	40.7°	39.9°	41.6°
Direction of Wind	..	S.	SE.	SW.	WSW.	W.	NW.	NW.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.

Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m.
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 38s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 65s., 38s., 30s.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

NICE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA 15, 16, 17—APRIL—15, 16, 17.

Honorary President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Sailing Yachts, Steaming Yachts, Rowing Boats.

£2300 in Prizes.

Battle of Flowers, Venetian Fêtes.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN SQUADRONS EXPECTED.

London Agents, Cox and King, 22, Spring-gardens.
The COMTE DE CESSOLE, President of the Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, J. R. TAYLOR.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Popular Prices.—Arrangements are in progress for Opening this Theatre on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 14, for the performance of ROMANTIC DRAMA, with the most powerful Company that can be secured.
Everything to be carried out in the most complete manner for the perfect representation of the Drama and the comfort of the audience.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Popular Prices.—The Lessee intended converting the whole of the ground floor into PIT SEATS, but a few proprietary rights having to be provided for, there will be simply four rows of Stalls. The remainder of the floor will be PIT, admission 1s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Popular Prices.—Stalls, 6s.; Grand Circle, 3s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £5 5s. Business Manager, Harrington Bailey.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W. LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce. OPEN EVERY EVENING with the New Farce Comedy in Four Acts, by C. H. Hawtry, called THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, at 8.20. Preceded by a Playlet, in Twenty Minutes, called SIX and EIGHTPENCE, at Eight. For Cast see Daily Papers. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office at the Theatre open daily from Eleven to Five. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s. Telephone, 3700. No fees or gratuities.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF DAN'L DRUCE and MY MILLINER'S BILL, SATURDAY, APRIL 5. Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Miss Fortescue, and Mrs. John Wood. Box Plan now open. Doors open at 1.30; commence at Two o'clock.—COURT THEATRE.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commendatore CIBERT's Picture of CHRIST BORNE TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GALERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL ARTISTS, including M. Fortuny's Picture, "In the Vatican," is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' GALLERIES, 5 and 6, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—Closed.—WILL REOPEN on EASTER MONDAY, at 3 and 8, with A MOSS ROSE RENT, by Arthur Law. Music by Alfred J. Caidicott; after which, Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch entitled A LITTLE DINNER, Concluding with A DOUBLE EVENT, by Arthur Law and Alfred Reed; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s. Twice on Easter Monday, at 3 and 8.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS IN NEW SONGS, NEW COMIC SKETCHES. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. Tickets and places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and at all the City and West-End Libraries. Prices—1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

Next to Queen Victoria, the Emperor William is the most popular Sovereign in the world. He is revered by all sections of the German people, whatever their political or religious views. His Majesty's birthday last Saturday, when he entered upon his eighty-eighth year, was celebrated as a national festival. Though born in the eighteenth century, and having undergone strange vicissitudes on the battle-field as well as in civic life, the Emperor remains hale and vigorous, and in discharge of his responsible duties he endures an amount of fatigue to which the majority of his subjects in the full vigour of life would be scarcely equal. The unique and exalted position to which he has risen enables him to assume the rôle of the "peacemaker and the peacekeeper of Europe." The throne of Germany is the nexus that binds together the military monarchies of Europe, and its foremost statesman shows consummate skill in preserving the equilibrium which is the pledge of Continental peace. At some future period, in "the good time coming," this paramount object may be secured without bayonets, and solely by enlightened public opinion. At present it is gained by being based on superior physical force. Germany, the strongest State of Central Europe, is non-aggressive. The Empire, in a more real sense than could ever be said of its restless western neighbour, is peace. While we must regret that Constitutional Government is in a nascent state on the banks of the Spree, it must be gratefully acknowledged that the Fatherland suffers vicariously for the benefit of Europe, and groans under the burden of costly armaments which prevent its neighbours from waging war. No one is more alive to the fact than Prince Bismarck, who is said to still cling to the panacea of proportional disarmament. The dream may not be realised this century, but we devoutly trust that both the grand old monarch and his veteran minister may long be spared to preserve the peace of Europe, and to realise more completely the aspirations of a grateful nation.

Germany wisely abstains from that policy of "colonial expansion" which has, thus far, only diminished the internal resources and tarnished the prestige of France. The recent capture of Bac-Ninh and other strongholds in Tonquin has almost completed the conquest of that province. The kingdom of Annam is now virtually a French possession, but the assent of China is necessary to secure its legal recognition, and the Cabinet of Paris is bent on extorting from the Court of Peking a war indemnity of some six millions sterling to cover the cost of the war. To realise both these objects, especially the last, may lead to serious complications, from which other European nations are likely to suffer, seeing that the exasperation against foreigners in the treaty ports is seriously increasing.

The ill-starred expedition to Madagascar is even less satisfactory. It appears from the official papers and Monday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, that after more than a year of intermittent hostilities, the French squadron has done nothing beyond bombarding a few coast stations and taking possession of Tamatave and Majunga. The sturdy Hovas, while consenting to a money payment, refuse to alienate an inch of territory, or to recognise the protectorate of France. As, however, Republicans and Clericals—the latter regarding the struggle as really one between English Protestant and French Catholic missionaries—are agreed as to the necessity of proceeding with the expedition, Admiral Miot is to be sent out to take the chief command, and will have at his disposal some 4000 troops. Mr. Cameron long since pointed out that 20,000 men will no more than suffice to march through dismal swamps upon the capital to dictate terms of peace, and it remains to be seen whether the French people are prepared for such costly sacrifices in a pestilential climate to gain possession of a distant island inhabited by a warlike race and unsuited for colonisation.

The members of the House of Commons must greatly envy the serene composure of our hereditary peers, who,

having little to do at present, have resolved on Friday next to adjourn for the Easter recess. Whether the representative Chamber will be released early in the succeeding week depends on the progress of business. On Monday, in the regretted absence of the Prime Minister, who, though improving in health, is allowed to run no risks during the present keen weather, the Franchise Bill came on for second reading. Lord John Manners, on behalf of the Opposition, moved an amendment declining to proceed with a measure that proposed to add two millions to the electorate until the whole scheme of the Government had been submitted to the House; and he did not say—though he might have added—that the Conservatives will, when the proper time comes, accept household suffrage for the counties as they have done for the boroughs. Although Mr. Bright was one of the speakers, and Lord Hartington replied to the opener, the debate yielded no elements of excitement. It turned mainly upon the claims of Ireland to retain her present share of representation, which the ex-Minister supported with much zeal, and the Minister of War with official logic. The expectation that the division would take place on Thursday or Friday next, leaving the succeeding Monday open for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make his Financial Statement, appears to have been based on a miscalculation. Some fifty or sixty Conservatives are said to be burning with a desire to deliver their souls on the bill, which, under such circumstances, can only be read a second time before the holidays by having recourse to the closure. The first of the new Rules of Procedure, often as it has been needed, has never yet been enforced, and its application in the case of the Franchise Bill would only be possible if accepted by a majority of two-thirds. Apparently, the Obstructionists will have their way, and the second reading of the measure will be postponed till after the recess.

The Soudan question has entered upon a new phase. The defiant Osman Digna has not waited for the force which General Graham led from Souakim to attack his camp at Tamanieb. His sudden flight—if indeed he has deserted his few fanatical followers—has prevented the disagreeable necessity of fighting another battle with the brave Soudanese, and removed the obstacle to pacific negotiation with the tribes that adhered to him. With their co-operation, the road might be opened to Berber, with a view to the relief of General Gordon. Although we are without recent intelligence from that gallant officer, it is known that his retreat from Khartoum has been, for a time, cut off by the rising of the intermediate tribes. Apparently he can make himself secure in his fortified camp on the Blue Nile, where six months' provisions had been stored; but the whole country northward to Berber appears to be in the hands of the Mahdi's partisans. Whether the arrival of a strong cavalry force at Berber would entirely change the situation depends on the measures which General Gordon has meanwhile been able to take. Finding pacific means of no avail, he sent an expedition down the Nile, which brought off the garrison of Halfiyeh. On the 15th inst., when the last news from Khartoum was dispatched, the General was about to attack an Arab army of 4000 men, drawn up opposite the palace. Never was a break in telegraphic communication more tantalising.

While the Royal Commission to inquire into the Housing of the Poor is quietly taking evidence, the good work of improving dilapidated and unhealthy tenements in the metropolis is being actively prosecuted. A large number of zealous volunteers are at the service of the Mansion House Council, with a view to discover and report upon sanitary defects, so that, as Lord Salisbury put it at Monday's meeting, "the poor in these defective dwellings may be gradually placed in a more comfortable and less demoralised condition," and not dislodged till better homes have been provided. There is no lack of zealous workers in this beneficent enterprise. The great want is visitors of sound judgment and gentle methods, who will co-operate with and not harass the poor. By such quiet persistency, Miss Octavia Hill has surmounted difficulties that seemed insurmountable.

That honoured lady, in the paper read at Grosvenor House on Monday before a distinguished audience, described the objects of the Kyrle Society; the foremost of which is to improve the people as well as their dwellings, to increase their enjoyments by means of music and pictures, beautify their homes, provide open spaces, but not to demoralise them with charitable doles. In not a few of the impoverished districts of London benevolent philanthropists, including University graduates, have settled for awhile, cheerfully enduring privations, in order that they may better the lot of the humbler classes. They would do wisely to follow the successful example of Miss Hill, who says that in managing the houses of the poor she has "no plan at all," any more than a young lady who begins housekeeping, and has to be guided by circumstances and her own tact. In all the low quarters of London things are bad enough, but, as Lord Shaftesbury lately testified, there has been a vast improvement in the last twenty years, and never before has the public conscience been so quickened.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Welcome home, Mr. Matthew Arnold! The "young lions" of journalism—grown to be somewhat elderly lions now, passably toothless, blunt of claw, thin of mane and tuftless of tail—salute you. Mr. Matthew Arnold has returned from the United States of America. He has had a splendid reception there; and all Americans of culture have been delighted with the person and conversation of the distinguished poet, critic, and essayist. Having regained his native shores, Mr. Arnold has walked into the theatre of the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, and delivered a lecture there—upon the American Tariff and the Chinese cheap labour question, "Honest money," the Whisky Ring, the politics of Tammany Hall, "gerrymandering," the influence of Mr. Oscar Wilde on the Stockyards of Chicago and the silver-mines of Nevada? Not at all. Mr. Matthew Arnold has lectured upon the late Ralph Waldo Emerson.

We have it on well-known authority that when the Charity Boy had at length succeeded in mastering the mysteries of the alphabet, he expressed grave doubts as to whether it was quite worth while to have gone through so much in order to learn so little. Was it quite worth the while of the Monarch of Sweetness of Light to travel so many thousands of miles, to gaze upon so many strange things, and to consort with so many strange people, merely to be able to tell us, when he came back, that Emerson was not a poet, a philosopher, a critic, or a recorder of human life of the first rank? Surely he might have done all this, and have discoursed besides, mellifluously and lucidly, about Plato, Voltaire, Exeter Hall, and Marcus Aurelius—read M. Ernest Rénan on Marcus Aurelius—without leaving dear, damp, foggy, smoky, delightful England.

I, for one, am bitterly disappointed at Mr. Arnold's reticence concerning things American, which I fondly hoped he would talk about. I yearned to hear his opinion upon "dudes," "booms," "blizzards," and "bulldozing." He would be great, I felt certain, on "lobbying" and "carpet-bagging"—on the infinite varieties of the cocktail; on the laying of pipe, the grinding of axes, and the pulling of wires. But perhaps he will write a book. It may be that I shall have the sincere pleasure, ere long, of placing his chronicle of transatlantic travel on the same shelf with Cobbett, Marryat, Basil Hall, Mrs. Trollope, Silk Buckingham, Miss Martineau, Tyrone Power, Robert Keeley, Charles Dickens (I am taking the British bookmakers on the States more or less chronologically), Sir Charles Lyell, Anthony Trollope, William Howard Russell, George Rose, and the Duke of Argyll. But not with William Makepeace Thackeray.

The last-named and illustrious writer was wise enough to deliver lectures to the Americans and to hob-nob with them, and make them his fast friends; but when he came back he wrote no special book about America and the Americans as they were in his day, nearer thirty than twenty years ago. *Longo intervallo* Horace Mayhew, of *Punch*, must be reckoned as another "Britisher" who paid a visit (he stayed six months) in the States, and writ not a word about them on his return. Nor has Mr. Edmund Yates favoured us with any of his impressions of American travel. Were they wise in their generation, these silent ones? If I know anything about the Americans, I might incline to the persuasion that they would prefer even to be abused than to be ignored. The man who persistently holds his tongue may be "thinking a lot"; and the matter of which he is thinking may not be of the pleasantest.

March 24, Monday.

Dear Sir,—Would you be so kind as to tell me in the *Illustrated London News* next week who St. Bittel and St. Jone are. I find them in an old ballad which I am learning at school.

Your grateful friend, S. B.

Aged ten.

My esteemed correspondent is a total stranger to me; but it is hard to refuse the request of a young gentleman (or lady) aged ten. I am afraid, however, that he will have no great reason to be "grateful" to me, since I cannot call to mind any Saint by the name either of St. Bittel or St. Jone. But Alban Butler, in his "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Other Principal Saints," makes brief mention (quoting Ingulphus) of St. Bettelin, a hermit who had a penitential cell, and served St. Guthlac in the Abbey of Croyland. St. Bettelin is the patron of the town of Stafford, whither his relics, it is supposed, were removed prior to the burning of the monastery at Croyland by the Danes. The nearest approach to St. Jone that I can find is St. Joan, Joanna, Jane or Jeanne de Valois, daughter of Louis XI. and Charlotte of Savoy.

Alban Butler says that St. Joan's "low stature and deformed body rendered her an object of aversion to her father." But the Countess Drohojovska, in her "Femmes Pieuses de la France," remembering possibly that poor Joan was not only a Saint but a Queen, states that although one of her legs was longer than the other, and she suffered from curvature of the spine, she had "une ravissante figure." The artist who has illustrated the Countess Drohojovska's memoirs of Joan is even courtlier than his authoress. He has represented Jeanne de France as a very pretty girl, and as straight as an arrow. My grateful friend, aged ten, look out the word "Flattery" in the Dictionary.

Gluttony is one of the most reprehensible of vices, fostering as it does pride, laziness, selfishness, hard-heartedness, cruelty, and other sinful qualities. Still, there is no harm, I hope, in devouring a book. That is what I have been doing (metaphorically) with an octavo volume just published by Messrs. Longman, and called "The Gold-Headed Cane." It is edited by Dr. William Munk, F.S.A., Fellow and late Censor of the Royal College of Physicians. "Some books," wrote Francis of Verulam (who was never "Lord" Bacon), are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few

to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention." And the last-named is the kind of reading which should be given to Dr. William Munk's "Gold-Headed Cane."

Most Londoners of education know that in the College of Physicians there is a gold-headed cane which was carried successively by Dr. Radcliffe, Dr. Mead, Dr. Askew, Dr. Pitcairn, and Dr. Baillie; and on the head of the cane are engraved the arms of these famous "medicos." By Dr. Baillie's widow the cane was presented to the college; and the day before the opening of the existing edifice in Pall-mall East the cane was placed in a cupboard of the library, where it has remained for more than half a century. Recently it has been transferred to a glass case in the same apartment. In the delightful book edited by Dr. Munk, the cane—following the example of "Chrysal" in the "Adventures of a Guinea," is made to tell its own story. In the first five chapters Dr. Macmichael, some time Registrar of the College, has been the cane's amanuensis. In the second period the cane, withdrawn from intercourse from the outside world, but present in an apartment where the weightiest medical matters are constantly being discussed, has its comments and meditations chronicled by Dr. Munk.

And now, I should counsel you to proceed to devour "The Gold-Headed Cane" forthwith. You will find in the book a rare fund of information, conveyed in the easiest, chattiest manner possible, about Dr. Radcliffe's medical attendance upon the asthmatic William III.; about the Dutch surgeon Bidloo (I have his work on anatomy); about Prince Eugene, and Dr. Cheyne, and Sir Hans Sloane, and, in fact, about most of the notable people of the eighteenth century. In the second period you will hear much concerning Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Paris (the great authority on dietetics), Dr. Mayo, and Dr. Conolly, the compeer of the illustrious Pinel, and who first showed in England the practicability and efficiency of the non-restraint system in lunacy. "The Gold-Headed Cane" is, in short, a sparkling epitome of the history of modern medicine. Than the history of that science and of surgery, I know no better reading. There is to me an inexpressible charm in the Lives of the good, brave, learned men whose only objects have been (and are) to alleviate pain and to save life.

"A Travelled Englishman" writes to "Atlas," in *The World*, to complain that he has been staying since the middle of December last at an hotel at Seville, and that a short time since his bill was sent to him, with an intimation that he must leave because his wife, who had made acquaintance with some of the antiquity shops, had assisted some English friends in the purchase of "curios," "instead of their employing one of the guides who hang about the hotel, depriving them (the guides) thereby of some twenty per cent on the bargain." The manager of the hotel was good enough to tell the "Travelled Englishman" that if his lady would promise not to interfere in the purchase of "curios" in future, her offence would be condoned.

I deeply sympathise with the "Travelled Englishman"; and for that reason I will venture to give a morsel of advice. The next time that he sojourns in the enchanting city of Seville, let him take up his quarters at the Fonda de Paris. Unless that clean and well-appointed hostelry, with its excellent *cuisine* (there is, as a rule, little to eat in Spain, but the kitchen at the Fonda de Paris is one of the few exceptions) and its admirable service, be very much changed since I was last in Spain (in the spring of 1876), no guest there need be under the slightest apprehension of being interfered with in the matter of "curio"-buying. Nor do the guides "hang about" the hotel. They are regularly attached to it; and whenever I have been in Seville I have found these *cicerones* civil, intelligent, and honest fellows. For the rest, I bought my "curios," when I wanted any, without any extraneous assistance; but to do that you must have a small quantity of Castilian at your command.

Mem.: In any case you will be overcharged by the curiosity dealers, for the simple reason that you are a foreigner. You may flatter yourself that you speak this or that language very fluently, and—if it be French, "avek ouu bong acksong"; but the shopkeeper will know "in two twos" that you are not to the manner born, and govern himself accordingly. *Elestrangero* is his prey, and he eats him. I remember buying at Seville, a good many years since, a set of coral (large beads) and a silver crucifix; and, after desperate bargaining, secured it at what I thought to be a moderate price. I showed the ornament with some exultation to one of the regular guides at the Paris, and told him how much I had given for it. "Not so bad," he remarked; "only I could have bought it for you for ten dollars less."

"La Città è imbandierata!" That is the frequent and pleasant announcement with which you meet in the newspapers of the towns of Sunny Italy when the Onorevole Qualcheduno, Diputato, is paying his annual visit to his constituents, and is being entertained at the Municipio; or when a celebrated poet or a veteran of the Thousand of Marsala, or a favourite ballet dancer happens to be passing through the town. London is not often "imbandierata." We are not a flag-flying and banner-bearing people—on dry land and in the metropolis, at least; and save on Lord Mayor's Day (when we are able to renew our acquaintance with that very old friend, "the banner of the late Countess of Kent"), and on the extremely rare occasions when Royalty comes abroad in State, the "meteor flag of England" fails to burn, terrifically or otherwise, in our thoroughfares.

That which was once Gray's-inn-lane, however, on Saturday, the 22nd, presented a brilliant exception to our rule of undemonstrative dinginess. From the Holborn Townhall to the southern extremity of the thoroughfare, where once were Holborn Bars (do you remember Middle-row and the comic-song warehouse?), the way was "imbandierata": that is to say, flags and banners of all manner of hues and devices were displayed. The occasion was one of

genuine festivity and legitimate rejoicing, since on the day named Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, formally opened, on the part of that important body, a new road, sixty feet wide, in lieu of the old thoroughfare, which was only half that breadth, and on its eastern side was bordered by a row of ramshackle old tenements, backed by some of the foulest and most overcrowded rookeries in London. The Holborn Board of Works are about to plant the new boulevard with trees. It is intended that the widening of the roadway to sixty feet shall be extended much further northward. But even that which has been done should not be accounted as a small mercy. It is, indeed, an immense relief to wheeled locomotion (one must not say "traffic" for fear of the American purists, and "railway traffic manager" is, according to our censors beyond the sea, a wholly incorrect expression), and a boon to the entire metropolis.

The new road having been formally opened with some comfortable words spoken from the doorstep of the Holborn Townhall by Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, the principal parties concerned (being Englishmen) naturally adjourned for luncheon, at which, in the Townhall itself, nearly two hundred grave and reverend Seigniors of the district (with a few outsiders from St. Pancras and other outlying regions) sat down to enjoy the good things supplied by Messrs. Spiers and Pond. Mr. George Phillips, the chairman of the Holborn Board of Works, and the representative of that body at the Metropolitan Board, presided; and Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, in responding to the toast of the afternoon, with which his name was coupled, made a capital speech, foreshadowing the further metropolitan improvements which, ere long, a pensive (and patient) public may expect to see carried out. Altogether, a very enjoyable afternoon; and the guests seemed highly to appreciate the champagne, which was dry. I saw port wine, too, about.

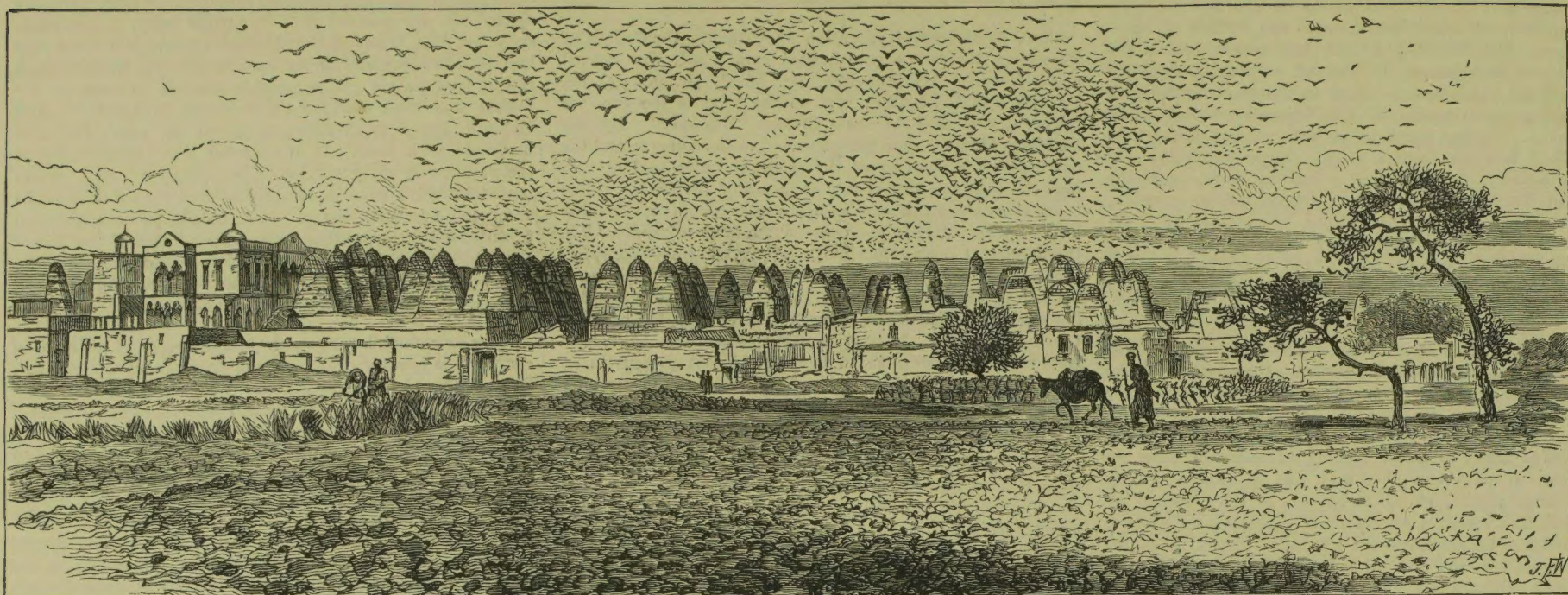
But the Medes and Persians are at the gate. Some Temperance association or another, which I have no desire to puff by particularising it, are offering large premiums for a new "Temperance Drink." What! are there not temperance drinks enow, as it is? Is not cold water good enough, to say nothing of hot water, as near the boiling point as possible, to be drunk at dinner? Have we not ginger "pop," ginger ale, Persian sherbet, milk, lemonade, saloop, lemon and kali, Apollinaris, Wilhelm's Quelle, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, toast-and-water, Spanish liquorice water (which, effervescing, is the French "coco" and very delicious), molasses-and-water, and thin oatmeal gruel? Toast-and-water, too, is very nice; and potass-water, lemon peel and juice, sugar, and icemake a charming "sling" in hot weather. With the addition of a little mint, it becomes a temperance "julep." Then there is the Temperance cocktail, compounded of sal volatile, syrup of ginger, gentian, and distilled water, with a little pounded ice on the rim of the glass; but censorious persons declare that such a drink is not a "Temperance" one, but a "pick-me-up," almost as hurtful as though it were made of whisky.

Have you quite made up your mind on the subject of Cremation? The question is "up" again, and is exercising many minds. Sir William Harcourt, indeed, treats the idea of Cremation with scornful disparagement, and flatly refuses to encourage it; but Mr. Justice Stephen has from the bench expressed a decided opinion that there is nothing of illegality in the burning of the bodies of the dead, so long as the carrying out of the operation does not become a nuisance to the living. Emboldened by this decision, the Council of the Cremation Society have made public announcement that, on a freehold site near Woking, they have erected a suitable "Crematorium," fitted with the newest and most approved apparatus; and that, on certain conditions and with certain safeguards, they will be prepared to afford facilities for Cremation.

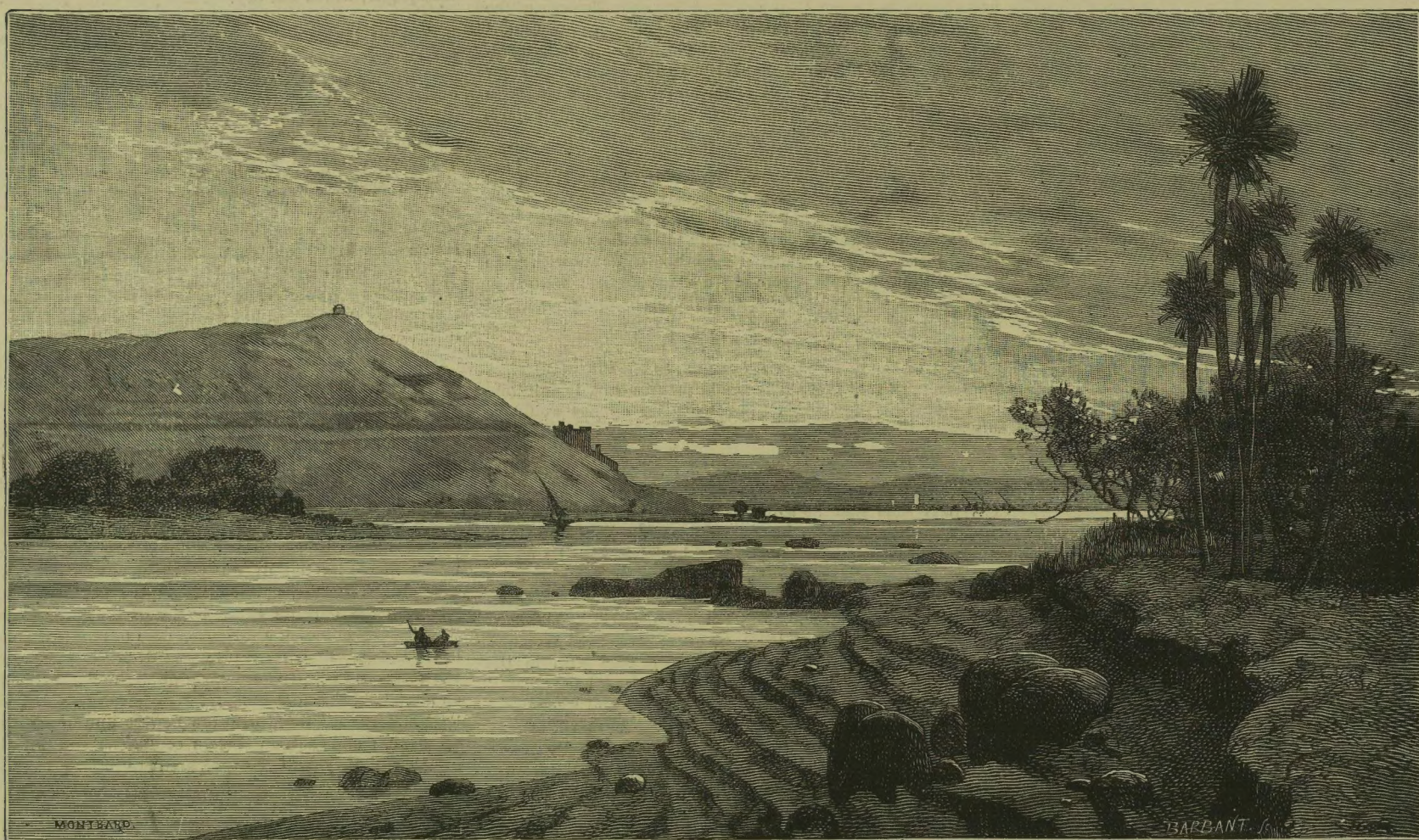
I am an advocate—a strong advocate—for Cremation so long as I am reading Sir Henry Thompson's masterly essay, and in particular when I take down good old Sir Thomas Browne's "Hydriotaphia; or, Urn Burial." "He that hath the ashes of his friend hath an everlasting treasure; where fire takes place corruption but slowly enters. In bones well burnt fire makes a wall against itself. What the sun compoundeth, fire analyseth, not transmuteth. That devouring element leaves almost always a morsel for the earth, whereof all things are but a colony. To be gnawed out of our graves, to have our skulls made drinking-bowls and our bones turned into pipes, to delight and sport our enemies, are tragical abominations escaped in burning burials." Assuredly I am an advocate of Cremation—while I am reading the tractate of the learned Knight of Norwich.

The Legislature has forbidden intramural interments, but more than one of our metropolitan cemeteries which were "truly rural" forty years ago are now scarcely suburban. Many wise physicians hold that the sanitation of the country would be increased to an immense extent if we ceased to bury the dead and burned them instead. The process of Cremation is cleanly, and should be cheap. "Though the funeral pyre of Patroclus took up an hundred foot, a piece of an old boat burned Pompey; and if the burthen of Isaac were sufficient for an holocaust, a man may carry his own funeral pyre."

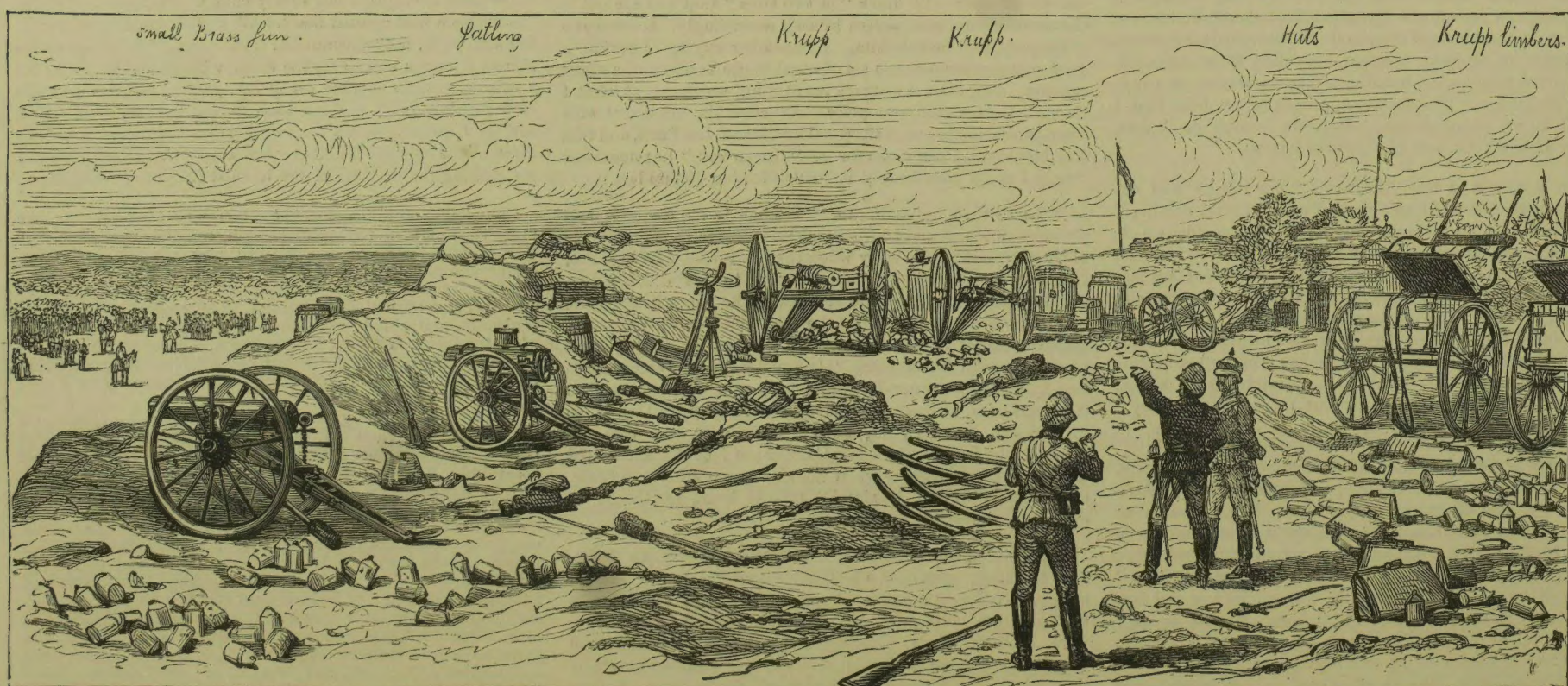
But then I read the grim chronicles of the police courts and the assizes; and I am confronted by the argument that Cremation would facilitate in an alarming degree the crime of secret poisoning. And then I get lost in a Wandering Wood composed exclusively of those excessively old oaks, Prejudices: their trunks overgrown with the ivy of invincible obstinacy. Such an old oak grows in my own back garden. Nay, I am not quite certain (strange as may be the phenomenon) as to whether there may not be such an oak growing under my own waistcoat. You would like, whispers the Talking Oak of Prejudice, some day, to lie in Kensal Green with your mother, and your brethren, and your sister; or perhaps you would like to be taken to Rome when you are dead, to be laid in the greenest of all cemeteries, the Protestant Burial Ground, hard by Aurelian's Wall, and the Pyramid of Caius Cestius. Samson was a strong man, but Prejudice is strong enough to carry twenty Gazas—gates and all—upon its back.—G. A. S.



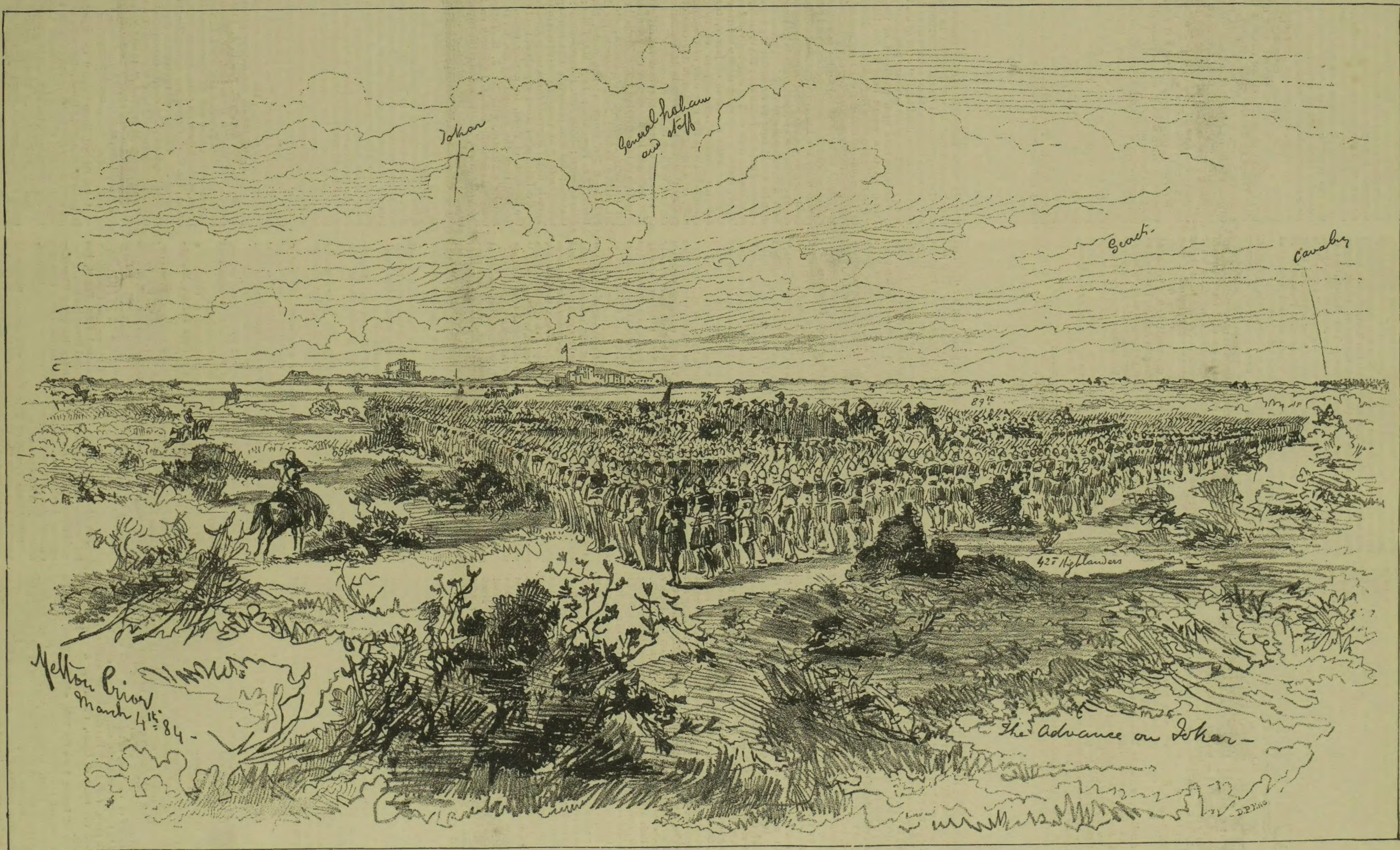
SKETCHES IN EGYPT: A CITY OF PIGEONS, NEAR CAIRO.



ISLAND OF ELEPHANTINE—ARABIAN MOUNTAINS ON THE LEFT, ASSOUAN ON THE RIGHT.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: INSIDE THE ENEMY'S BATTERY, BATTLE OF EL TEB.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: THE ADVANCE ON TOKAR.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Our Special Artist's Sketches presented to the reader this week are those of several incidents of the Battle of El Teb, fought on the 29th ult., some illustrations of which have already been given in two preceding Numbers of this Journal; and of the subsequent advance to relieve Tokar, with the inhabitants coming out to meet General Sir Gerald Graham and his staff, and the sending of the wounded and the native refugees down to the British camp at Trinkitat. We hope next week to be furnished with sketches of the second battle, that of Tamasi or Tamanieb, at which our Artist was again present, on the 13th inst.

The subject of a Coloured Illustration presented as the Extra Supplement for this week is "Bluejackets to the Front," being the charge of the Naval Brigade at El Teb, where they mustered 115 men, led by Admiral Sir William Hewett. One of their officers, Captain Arthur Wilson, of H.M.S. Hecla, especially distinguished himself in the fight, and, having broken his sword in a hand-to-hand combat with three Arabs, received a wound in the head. They stormed the enemy's earthwork, beyond the old sugar-mill building, and captured the two Krupp guns with which it was armed; they were quickly followed by two companies of the Gordon Highlanders (75th Regiment), who gained complete possession of the place, carrying the next earthwork from the reverse side. Our front-page Engraving represents the Camel Artillery, with its battery of seven-pounder guns, carried on the camels' backs; these guns were the first to open fire at the beginning of the action, the enemy being then distant eight hundred yards. Another of our Artist's Sketches is that of the scene, after the conflict, inside the enemy's battery, with the field-guns which had been taken by the enemy from Baker Pasha on Feb. 4, and with a large number of Remington rifles, strewn about, together with the native swords and spears which they had cast aside, or which had been dropped by those who were killed.

The advance next morning from El Teb to Tokar, and the approach to that town, which had been abandoned by the enemy, are represented in our next Illustrations. There was no attempt to resist the advance and the occupation of Tokar. Seventy of the former Egyptian garrison were found there, but the greater part of them had gone over to the enemy, having surrendered on the 16th ult. The townspeople, with their women and children, as well as the remnant of Egyptian soldiers, came out to welcome the arrival of General Graham and his force with joyful acclamations. Those who wished to quit the place, when they learnt that it was not to be held by the British troops, were sent, with the wounded from El Teb, to the camp on the seashore at Trinkitat, and were conveyed to Souakim a few days later. They were fortunate in being saved from the fate of the two hundred women and children at Sinkat, who fell into the hands of Osman Digna, and were not massacred, but were sold into slavery. It is now believed, indeed, that no actual massacre, except on the battle-field, has taken place anywhere in the Soudan; and the distressing rumours to that effect were never credited by persons acquainted with the character and customs of the Arab race.

The news of the past week has been less exciting with regard to military movements in the neighbourhood of Souakim; but it seems quite possible that the dwindling remnant of Osman Digna's followers may still make a last desperate stand in the hill country above Tamanieb; and on Tuesday last the whole force of British troops, without the Naval Brigade and the Gatling guns, marched ten miles from Souakim, the cavalry going on four miles beyond, nearly half-way to Tamanieb, with a view to forming an encampment at the last-mentioned place. The intense heat was severely felt by the infantry, a large proportion of them falling out of the ranks. The advanced position of Handoub, on the Berber road, is now occupied in force by the Gordon Highlanders, with the 10th Hussars, who have been reconnoitring a long way farther, and find the road apparently clear. Sheikh El Marghani, and another Sheikh of reputed sanctity and religious authority from Mecca, have been exerting themselves to persuade the Bishareen Arabs to assist General Graham, but it is feared that the advance to Berber, across the Nubian Desert, has become impossible from the approach of the hot season.

From Khartoum, though the telegraph is still interrupted between that town and Berber, news to the 15th inst. has been received, which is of a disquieting and even alarming character. General Gordon has been obliged to take up arms, with the troops of the Egyptian garrison, against a hostile assemblage of the tribes on both banks of the Nile, who attacked the small detachment of soldiers left at Halfiyeh, and killed a hundred of them in boats coming up the river. Next day, General Gordon went down to Halfiyeh, with a strong force embarked in two steam-boats, and inflicted a severe defeat on the offenders; but they have reappeared close to Khartoum, numbering about four thousand, and it was expected that there would be a serious battle. Khartoum itself, under General Gordon, with a garrison of six thousand regular troops, with powerful artillery and large stores of food and ammunition, and with a defensive position of great natural strength, improved by extensive fortifications, and supported by armed steam-boats on two rivers, surely could not be in the slightest danger from any attack by the hostile Arabs, if their numbers were increased tenfold. "Tell the people in England that Khartoum is as safe as Kensington," were General Gordon's parting words to Colonel Coetlogon, who has just arrived at Cairo. But the insurrection has over-spread the surrounding country, and General Gordon has no means of putting it down throughout the southern parts of the Soudan.

SKETCHES IN EGYPT.

A curious feature of rustic scenery in most parts of Egypt is the multitude of pigeon-houses attached to almost every village and to the suburbs of towns; the agriculturists being led to cherish the breeding of these familiar birds, in great number, for the production of a most valuable manure, which is almost identical with guano. Pyramids or cones of dried mud, surmounted by domes pierced with a number of deep cavities like the cells of a bee-hive, are built for their special accommodation; and they are permitted freely to pick up their food in the neighbouring fields of grain. It must be presumed that they repay their cost, if not by adding to the native fertility of the soil, at least by the sale of them, now and then, in the city markets, where poultry of all kinds fetch a tolerable price. Our Artist has sketched "a city of pigeons," just outside the walls of Cairo, which has a very singular appearance.

The view of Luxor, from the Nile, which will be found in our supplemental half-sheet, does not show much of the famous Temple ruins, connected with those of Karnak, belonging to the ancient city of Thebes. Only the upper part of the huge columns and architecture of the propylon are visible above the confused huddle of modern buildings, with the fort and governor's house, and the dwellings of foreign consuls and merchants, near the river's bank. We have, in preceding Numbers of this Journal, given several illustrations of the architectural remains of Luxor and Karnak, distant

three or four miles from each other, and constituting properly one group of sacred edifices, with an avenue of sphinxes formerly marking the way between them. The greater part of the site of Thebes lies on the opposite western bank of the Nile, including the Palace and Temple of Rameses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, with the statue of Memnon (Amenoph III.), and others of stupendous size; and the Temple now called Medinet Abou, where are the twin statues of which copies were made for our Crystal Palace. The destruction of the temples of Luxor and Karnak was the work of Cambyses, King of Persia, when he conquered Egypt. "Luxor" is a name given to this place by the Arabs, which, in their language, is "El Uksor," meaning simply "the Palaces." It was but a small part of Thebes, which covered nearly as much space as London, on both sides of the river.

Assouan, or Syene, the farthest southern town of Egypt, 550 miles above Cairo, has also been described in former notices of these subjects. Nearly opposite this port of the Upper Nile, the last below the Cataracts or Rapids, lies the Isle of Elephantine, part of the shore of which appears in the foreground of our Artist's Sketch. The lofty promontory shown to the left hand, on the east bank of the Nile, is the termination of what is called the "Arabian" chain or range of mountains, to distinguish it from the "Libyan" chain, on the west bank. We need scarcely remark that it does not extend to Arabia, but only to the coast of the Gulf of Suez. The geographical designation of Arabia, however, as current among the people of Egypt, is not precisely limited to the Asiatic peninsular country of that name, but may comprise those maritime shores of Africa which are mainly inhabited by Arab tribes. Indeed, the name "Africa" was considered, in the time of Alexander the Great, to be limited to the regions west of the Nile.

MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society's third concert of the present series, on Thursday week, included the appearance of Herr Anton Dvorák, the Bohemian composer, as conductor of three of his own orchestral compositions—a new overture, his symphony in D, and one of his Slavonic Rhapsodies. The two last-named works had already been given elsewhere, and have been commented on, the overture having been performed for the first time in England on the occasion now referred to. It is entitled "Husitská," and is intended to illustrate the religious struggles of the time of the Bohemian Reformer, John Huss. It is an elaborate and picturesque piece of orchestral writing, full of effective contrasts between solemnity, contest, and triumph; and manifesting the hand of a master in the command of instrumental variety. It and the composer were enthusiastically applauded. Two of Herr Dvorák's lieder were sung by Mr. Winch, who appeared in sudden substitution for Mr. Maas, absent on account of indisposition. Other items of the programme call for no comment beyond mentioning Mdlle. Janotha's fine performance of Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor. Mr. George Mount conducted those portions of the concert not directed by Herr Dvorák.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, Herr Dvorák's name was again a feature, the programme having comprised two of his compositions given for the first time in England, and conducted by himself. One of these—a "Notturmo" (op. 40)—is entirely for stringed instruments, and proves that the composer can produce interesting music from comparatively limited materials. It is calm and melodious in style, with considerable elaboration of detail, while yet being clear and intelligible throughout. The other work is a "Scherzo Capriccioso" for full orchestra. The prevailing vivid impulse and characteristic rhythm of this formed a highly effective contrast to the preceding piece; both having been warmly received. Two of Herr Dvorák's gipsy songs, effectively rendered by Mr. Winch, and Mdlle. Janotha's remarkably fine performance of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, were features in the programme, other items of which need no comment.

Mr. Willing's choir gave a fine performance of "Elijah" at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The principal solo vocalists were Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Ludwig; some portions of the programme having been assigned to Misses H. Coward and A. Ehrenberg, and Messrs. T. Cassidy and C. Henry. The next concert will take place on April 22, when Mr. Bendall's new cantata, "Parizadeh," will be produced, and Mr. A. Cellier's setting of Gray's Elegy will be performed for the first time in London.

Mdlle. Janotha gave an interesting pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme comprised two of Beethoven's Sonatas—that in E minor, op. 90, for piano alone; and that in C minor, from op. 30, for pianoforte and violin; besides pianoforte solos. Herr Joachim was the violinist, and Herr von Zur Mühlen the vocalist.

The first concert of a new season of the Bach Society and the opening performance of a new series of concerts by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir have taken place this week. Our comments on both must be made in our next issue.

Mr. Warwick Gray gave a ballad concert on Monday morning at 24, Belgrave-square, by permission of the Marchioness of Downshire.

The London Musical Society will give an entertainment this (Saturday) evening at St. James's Hall, Mr. Barnby conducting.

Madame Sainton-Dolby announces a concert—the first of three—for the pupils of her Vocal Academy, to be given at Steinway Hall next Thursday afternoon, April 3. The programme includes choral works for female voices, solos from the oratorios and operas, German lieder and English ballads.

Madame Jenny Viard-Louis, assisted by eminent artists, will give the third of her series of Beethoven's works next Saturday, April 5, at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly.

Mr. Joseph Barnby has been commissioned to compose a short oratorio, to be produced at the next Bristol Musical Festival.

Madame Anna Bishop died recently in America. Formerly, as Miss Riviere, and afterwards as the wife of Sir Henry Bishop, she occupied a high position as a concert and oratorio singer here; having also appeared with success in those capacities, and as an operatic artist in foreign localities.

Mr. Howard Vincent, having returned from Egypt, has resumed his post as Director of Criminal Investigation.

Madame Hoffmann gave at Exeter Hall, on Thursday evening, her humorous discourse on Ballad Lore, from the earliest period to the present, with musical, vocal, mimical, and pictorial illustrations.

Miss Jennie Young, of New York, will repeat, by special request, and under the patronage of distinguished Scots, her excellent concert-lecture on the Songs of Scotland at Exeter Hall next Monday. The Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson will preside; and the juvenile pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum will take part in the entertainment.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I was about to hazard the observation that the theatrical barque was, just at the present moment, "in stays," when I momentarily remembered that Thespis, if there ever were such a personage, was not the captain of a ship, but the driver of a waggon. It may be permissible, however, to remark that the Father of Tragedy, whose entertainments were so much disliked by Solon, is just now in the act of preparing to "go up all manner of streets"—Leigh Hunt has shown that the feat can be performed by a single strayed pig—but he has not made any fresh start of importance very recently; and the play-going public are "waiting for the waggon" to move on, which it will do, very shortly. For example, Mr. Hawtreys' comedy, "The Private Secretary"—did not Sheridan Knowles once write a five-act play called "The Secretary"?—will be produced, for the first time in London, at the Prince's Theatre this instant Saturday evening. Portentous, too, is the announcement that Miss Constance Gilchrist is leaving her "fair home" at the Gaiety and has accepted an engagement from Mr. Edgar Bruce. Has Miss Gilchrist grown weary of tending the sacred lamp of burlesque? The Roman Vestals, it is known, could be absolved, after a time, from their vows. Solemn would be the spectacle of Mr. John Hollingshead (restored, I rejoice to say, to convalescence after a long and serious sickness) as Pontifex Maximus performing the ceremony of the "exauguratio" or unconsecration of Miss Gilchrist as priestess of the perpetually-burning Foot-lamp of Burlesque! Seriously, the pretty and graceful young lady may have a very brilliant career before her in legitimate comedy. In that memorable love-making scene in "The Mighty Dollar" she showed a hitherto unsuspected aptitude for things much higher in her art than skipping, pirouetting, and reciting rhymed burlesque dialogue, and there may be the making of an actress—and an excellent actress, in her. To the Gaiety chronicle of the week must be added the noteworthy circumstance that at a morning performance on Saturday, the Twenty-Second, Mr. Royce, so long prostrated by illness, made his reappearance in his old part as Don José in Mr. Byron's extravaganza "Little Don Caesar de Bazan." Mr. Royce is not yet quite himself, and the greetings with which the Gaiety audience received this long absent favourite were so uproariously enthusiastic that he may have been still further unnerved thereby; but it is to be hoped that he will progress in health and strength, and that the traditional "smell of the lamps"—sacred lamps—will prove as beneficial to an actor who so dearly loves his art as he does, as the traditional "whiff of the briny" is supposed to be restorative to the ordinary invalid.

Statistics have been published of the receipts of Henry Irving up to a recent date in the United States. They "foot up" (American English) to an almost alarming amount in thousands of dollars; but I do not see any reason for reproducing this imposing array of figures. What concern have the public at large to do with a gentleman's private money concerns? Such intimate details should be reserved for the period when his life is written. Much more important and gratifying is the news that Henry Irving will sail for Europe on the Thirtieth of April. His brief career in America has been a continuous triumph. I warned him at the outset that he would have to encounter a good deal of disparaging and even malevolent criticism; but the sneerers and the spiteful creatures did their work as sneeringly and as spitefully as they could; and in a very short time what they had written was forgotten, while the sense of justice, the keen perception, and the generous appreciation of merit which so conspicuously mark the character of the American people, have since been nobly vindicated in the case of the greatest tragedian that we have sent to transatlantic shores since the days of William Charles Macready.

I am right sorry to hear that the delightful and inimitable Mrs. Bancroft has renounced her intention of playing Mrs. Malaprop in the revival of "The Rivals" at the Haymarket. Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Pinerio, Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Jack Absolute, Mr. Forbes-Robertson; Faulkland, Mr. Bancroft; Bob Acres, Mr. Lionel Brough; David, Mr. Brookfield; Fag, Mr. Elliot; Lydia Languish, Miss Calhoun; Julia, Mrs. Bernard-Beere; Lucy, Miss Julia Gwynne; and Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Stirling. There will be a notable rolling of Thespis' cart-wheels in the direction of the Theatre Royal Haymarket ere many weeks are over.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett appears at the Lyceum on Saturday, the Twelfth of April, in a play called "Yorick's Love," adapted from the Spanish by Mr. W. D. Howells. At Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mr. J. R. Taylor as lessee, we are promised romantic dramas, beginning on Easter Monday, at "popular prices," including an eighteenpenny pit. We shall see.

G. A. S.

THE SHAKSPEAREAN SHOW.

The "Shakespearean Show" at the Albert Hall will, it is now definitely announced, be held during the last three days in May. The object is to pay off a mortgage debt of £5000, which now burdens the Chelsea Hospital for Women. Seventeen of Shakspeare's plays are to be illustrated with scenic effects, each with a proscenium of sixteen feet frontage, to form the stalls, at which every variety of article will be sold, and the characters of the play, in true artistic costume, will be represented by many of the ladies who took part in "Ye Olde Englishe Fayre." For example, Lady Alfred Churchill is to take the "Cavern and Cauldron" scene from "Macbeth," in which Lady Winington and her sisters will represent the three witches. Lady Granville Gordon will be the Juliet, and president of the "Romeo and Juliet" stall; and the Countess of Kintore, Lady Constance Howard, Mrs. Frederick Cox, and others will represent other scenes. The general council of the show comprises Mr. Henry Irving, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Warren De la Rue, Mr. Ernest Gye, Sir Wilfred Brett, Sir Julius Benedict, and Mr. J. L. Toole. Among other features of the show will be Shakspearean tableaux, an exhibition of Shakspearean relics, and Shakspearean musical concerts. Mr. F. H. Cowen has undertaken to be the "Musical Showman." The general council are desirous that possessors of Shakspearean relics should communicate with them. The official programme will take the form of a volume, styled the "Shakspearean Show-Book," to which Lord Tennyson, Mr. Robert Browning, and other persons distinguished in literature and art will contribute.

At the Oxford Town Council on Monday the Mayor (Mr. Hughes) presented the Corporation with a valuable gold chain, set with stones and badge bearing the city arms.—At the same council the Earl of Jersey was elected Lord High Warden of the city, in place of the late Earl of Abingdon.

Mr. R. A. Proctor on Monday evening gave the first of a series of four popular science lectures at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, the subject being "Life of Worlds." The lecture was illustrated by a collection of views of the planets, exhibited by means of oxy-hydrogen gas. On Thursday the Sun was the subject of his lectures. Next Monday he will lecture on the Moon, and next Thursday on the Star Depths.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

For some reason or another it was, at the commencement of the week, the turn of Ministers in the Lords to put a good face on matters. Earl Granville and the Earl of Derby were discovered, at the opening of Monday's sitting (after Royal Assent had been signified by Commission to certain bills) smilingly chatting with the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack. Why, could only be conjectured. The pleasant colloquy might either have been brought about by good news of the Prime Minister's progress at his snug retreat in the most picturesque part of Surrey, or by primrosy anticipations of the Easter holidays, which are to begin for their Lordships as early as Friday next, April 4, and extend to April 21.

The annual resolution in favour of opening the National Museums and Picture Galleries on Sundays was introduced in a lucid speech by Lord Thurlow on the 21st inst. Albeit his Lordship cogently argued that opportunities for recreation already placed within the reach of Manchester, Birmingham, and Dublin ought in common fairness to be extended to the working classes of the metropolis; and, although the noble Lord received the support of Viscount Powerscourt, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Carlingford, the Earl of Hardwicke, and the tacit countenance of the Prince of Wales (who paired in favour of the resolution), yet the opponents of the innovation, including such staunch friends of the poor as the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury, were obdurate. Lord Thurlow, however, feels encouraged to proceed with his just and reasonable motion. As his Lordship had only a majority of nine against him—46 against 38—he has grounds for believing himself to be within measureable distance of success.

A great diversity of opinion exists in the House of Lords respecting the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from its site facing Apsley House. Lord Stratheden and Campbell on Monday made himself the mouthpiece of those who wish it to be replaced. But Lord Sudeley, on behalf of the Government, still favoured the Prince of Wales's proposal to erect the statue at Aldershot, provided the cost should not exceed £6000. By the adoption of this course, no obstacle will be thrown in the way of placing a more suitable Wellington Monument on the original site. A majority of six—26 against 20—under these circumstances negatived Lord Stratheden and Campbell's motion.

The Primate lifted his resonant voice to some purpose on Monday, when he cleared the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the stigma attached to them of being the owners of land in Southwark, on which stand some of the most squalid and disreputable houses of the class the Royal Commission is inquiring into.

The absence of Mr. Gladstone from the Treasury Bench in the Commons is an absence that is felt. Strenuously as the Marquis of Hartington may struggle against his native diffidence, and strive to fill the void, his Lordship lacks the authority requisite to make a completely satisfactory leader of the House. Yet the Government secures its money votes without much difficulty. On the 20th inst. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman succeeded in obtaining votes of £56,950 for the pay of men and boys in the Navy, and a further vote of £2,671,000 for the Navy, after he had eulogised the conduct of the men under Admiral Sir William Hewett's command in the Soudan; promised an increase in the pay of petty officers; and explained that a second ironclad Conqueror would be built at Chatham, besides an ironclad of a new type, five protected ships; and a Whitehead-torpedo cruiser. In the small hours, after considerable cavil, more millions were voted—£3,531,000 for Civil Service Estimates. Assuredly, the means could be found to ensure the consideration of the Estimates at a reasonable hour, when the public could depend upon a more effectual check being put on the lavish expenditure of the Government, whichever Party happens to be in power.

However desirable the leavening the House of Lords by an infusion of the ecclesiastical element may be deemed from a spiritual point of view, Mr. Willis and a goodly number of other mundane members take exception to the presence of Bishops in the Upper House. Hence his sweeping resolution of yesterday week to disestablish the high dignitaries of the Church from their seats as legislators, and by a majority of eleven only—148 against 137—was the motion rejected.

Pale and plainly suffering from the effects of his severe cold, to the regret of his friends on both sides of the House, Sir Stafford Northcote was on Monday found in his usual seat as leader of the Opposition. The right hon. Baronet put his question as to the policy of the Government in the Soudan by simply raising his hat; but, upon Lord Hartington's saying nothing fresh with an abundance of verbiage not unworthy of the Premier himself, Sir Stafford was driven, though with evident difficulty, to ask directly for further information as to the critical position of General Gordon. To this the Secretary for War did vouchsafe to reply that the Government had received news from the General at Khartoum up to the 13th inst., when the Egyptian garrison at Halfeyeh had been relieved by a river expedition. It may be remarked that the welcome return to the House of Sir Robert Peel (as member for Huntingdon) and the first appearance of Mr. A. J. Thornehill as the new member for Cambridgeshire were signalled by the Conservatives with lusty cheers; whilst the introduction of Mr. W. H. Redmond by his brother and Mr. Parnell afforded the Irish Home-Rulers huge delight.

The County Franchise Bill came on for the second reading without much delay on Monday evening. It was in his liveliest and most animated manner that Lord John Manners advanced the disturbed state of foreign affairs, the disaffection of Ireland, and the insufficiency of Mr. Gladstone's forecast of the Redistribution Bill as the chief reasons why the following amendment should receive the sanction of hon. members:—

That this House declines to proceed further with a measure having for its object the addition of two million voters to the electoral body of the United Kingdom until it has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the Representation of the People.

Mr. Bright, who occupied his old, familiar seat at the corner of the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, followed the noble Lord in one of the most eloquent speeches he has made for some time in the House. Defending the bill as a sagacious measure, Mr. Bright trenchantly answered each point of Lord John Manners. The House rapidly filled. The clear, ringing voice of the right hon. gentleman reached its full compass when he appealed to hon. members to accord Ireland the full complement of representatives (100) settled by the Act of Union, and, while advocating with the utmost earnestness the government of Ireland under the "new lines" of fairness and equality, as firmly reminded the Irish Party that Great Britain was powerful enough to rule Ireland as rigorously as she pleased. The good debating form of Mr. Bright was further exemplified at a later hour in a neat passage of arms with Mr. Lowther, whom he had to inform that he had never applied the term "residuum" to the working classes. The Marquis of Hartington could not have been expected to throw more light on the County Franchise than Mr. Gladstone's luminous opening speech did. As to the close of the discussion on the second

reading, the observance of brevity would enable the House easily to get to the division on Thursday next.

Yet another Soudan debate was initiated by Lord Randolph Churchill on Tuesday, when in his peculiarly vivacious and airy fashion he moved, "That this House is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to assent to the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill before receiving further information as to the military operations in the Eastern Soudan, the position of General Gordon at Khartoum, and the policy of her Majesty's Government in Egypt proper." His Lordship again obtained the cordial support of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cowen, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson; and the motion was so far of service that it drew from Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice the admission that the object of General Graham's onward movement from his last zereba was to open the road to Berber. This discussion prevented the House from going into Committee on the Cattle Plague Bill (which was the object for which the morning sitting was held); and the evening sitting, which Mr. Ashmead Bartlett desired to monopolise with a debate on Madagascar, ended in a count-out. Could the time lost by these repeated count-outs be but gained by the Government, how much more business might be transacted in the course of the Session!

Mr. Warton, accused by Mr. Farquharson of helping to "slaughter so many innocent bills," on Wednesday vainly beseeched the House to sanction his bill to render it imperative on the vendors of Patent Medicines to send their drugs for analysis to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Bryce was fortunate with his humane and necessary measure to provide for the just maintenance of infants in cases of separation or divorce. Approved by the Lord Advocate, the bill was read the second time, by the large majority of 135—208 against 73.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Gold is still coming from America, and as up to last week the Bank of England had an unemployed balance of nearly £17,000,000, as compared with £13,500,000 last year at the same date, it is beginning to be considered likely that the Bank rate will need to be further reduced to 2½ per cent with little or no delay. In that case, those who have money will be brought much nearer to the already prominent question of in what to safely invest. At present money on deposit only yields 2 per cent, and less than that would scarcely be bearable. Already some investors must be realising this prospect, for Colonial Government Securities and some other safe and fixed interest issues are steadily rising in value, and this must be due to purchases upon a very bare market. The exceptionally fine weather is of course in favour of many interests, and under its influence railway stocks attract more notice. If it should prove that this weather is but a foretaste of a return to good seasons, a considerable and widespread effect of the best character would be produced upon all business interests throughout the country.

Insurance shares of all classes are suffering from the prolonged period of depression in the class of business on which they rely. Phoenix Fire shares, which a year ago were dealt in at little short of £300, are now scarcely over £200; and, great as is this fall, selling is difficult. To some extent this is due to the unusual character of the restrictions placed upon the proprietary; and though the Phoenix is not alone in this respect, it is a conspicuous instance of old-time notions on this subject. One office will not allow shares held in one county to be transferred out of that county; so that if a man in Gloucestershire dies, a buyer must be found in Gloucestershire. Others require professional qualifications, and so on; all of which impair the saleability of the shares, and as such are very injurious in dull times like these. Under the three heads of fire, life, and marine there is scarcely an exception to the prevailing depression, and it is not always that the decline in the dividends is of equal extent.

From a circular issued by the directors of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, it appears that the dividend is to be 5 per cent per annum, with the addition of £25,000 to the reserve, making that fund £140,000; but the Blakeway frauds, as already announced, absorb £120,000, so that the reserve fund now amounts to £20,000 only. For some time to come the dividend will, no doubt, be kept down, in the desire to replenish the reserve.

Continued bad weather and competition among the companies cause the Transatlantic railway traffic returns to be still unsatisfactory, and while this is so prices are not open to recovery, and so prostrate is that market that what is good is not allowed its due influence. It was for a time supposed that bad weather was simply delaying traffic, but that proves not to be the case, and successive reductions in rates, in anticipation of the opening of the canals, have apparently met with little response.

T. S.

The Cobden Club silver medal for Political Economy in the University of Bombay has been awarded to Barjorji Jamasji Padshah, of Elphinstone College.

The Earl of Carnarvon on Tuesday evening addressed a crowded gathering at the Stepney Meeting Hall upon the advantages offered by Canada as a place of emigration for working men.

Last week 2665 births and 1588 deaths were registered in London. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 49 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, and 101 from whooping-cough.

Four hundred and thirty members of the House of Commons have subscribed for the proposed portrait of the late Speaker, which it is intended to present to Lord Hampden. The subscription is limited to two guineas.

It is proposed by the Metropolitan Board of Works to spend £70,000 on artisans' dwellings, and a sum of £2,075,000 is to be set down in the Board's Money Bill for "Thames Crossings."

In a report read to the Mansion House Council last Monday on the dwellings of the poor, it was stated that local committees have been set to work in several districts of the metropolis, and that it is intended to appoint more, the main object kept in view being to improve the condition of the poor as much as possible through the operation of existing agencies and laws. The report was, on the motion of Lord Salisbury, seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, adopted.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the General Committee of the Fisheries Exhibition, held at South Kensington last Saturday, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. After the report had been read his Royal Highness remarked that the exhibition had not only been a financial success, but had also been of great benefit in scientific and practical points of view. The surplus was £15,243, and he suggested that £10,000 of this should be appropriated to alleviate the distress of widows and orphans of fishermen; also that £3000 should be applied to the formation of a "Royal Fisheries Society," such as suggested by the Duke of Edinburgh. The balance should be kept in reserve. The resolution was seconded by the Earl of Ducie, and agreed to.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 25.

A series of inexplicable explosions, a mysterious assassination case, and the saturnalia of the Mi-Carême have been the principal topics of the week. The explosions took place in the cellars of a block of houses at the corner of the Rue Saint-Denis and the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle last Tuesday, and resulted in the death of two persons and the serious injury of more than twenty. It appears that the foundations of these houses are profoundly impregnated with the essential elements of petroleum, and the cellars are full of petroleum fumes. The first explosion was caused by a concierge descending with a lighted candle, and the others took place during an examination that was made by the fire brigade. The houses were evacuated at once and barricaded, but the mystery of the presence of the petroleum has not been yet explained. The great quantity of petroleum in the soil has suggested the hypothesis that the accident is a remote consequence of the Commune of 1871, the Communards being supposed to have poured into the cellars a stock of petroleum which they wished to conceal on the entry of the Versailles troops. This, however, is only a hypothesis.

The hero of the assassination case is a sinister individual who has been judged and condemned to death under the name of Campi; but Campi is not his real name, and, in spite of eight months' research, the police have been unable to discover who the man really is. All that is known is that eight months ago Campi called one afternoon at a house in the Rue du Regard and assassinated a well-to-do sexagenarian, M. Ducros de Sixt, having previously half-killed the sister of M. Ducros, who lived in the same house. The attitude of Campi during his imprisonment and his trial was curious. He amused himself by sending the police on false scents, writing ironical letters to the magistrates, and scoffing and sneering at the vain efforts of justice, while from time to time he attempted to kill the warders of the prison. Campi is a man of some education, and perfectly familiar with political affairs, a fact which induced him to write to M. Clémenceau requesting the latter to recommend him a defender. M. Clémenceau recommended M. Laguerre, the young Radical deputy, who obtained celebrity some time ago by defending the Lyons Anarchists. M. Laguerre surrounded his mysterious client with still greater mystery; but his vague and romantic defence did not prevent Campi being condemned to death, although the crime and the identity of its author remain unexplained.

For many years Paris has not seen such a gay Mi-Carême as that of last Thursday. The boulevards were so crowded that regular traffic was interrupted and the roadway given up to the fantastic cavalcades of the washerwomen and the masqueraders of all kinds. At night the masks were still more numerous, and dancing was going on all over the town until five o'clock the next morning. To see the gay crowd on Thursday, one could hardly believe, as some maintain, that French gaiety is a thing of the past, or that the Republic is fatal to pleasure. On the contrary, the Paris season this year, from now until the Grand Prix, promises to be gayer than ever.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies during the week have been devoted to business. The new Municipal Law, with its 161 articles, has been voted, and the discussion of bills on details of army reform begun. Yesterday, in a vigorous speech, M. de Mun recommended a firm policy in Madagascar, and the re-establishment of the French protectorate over that part of the island where France has rights. The debate on Madagascar will be resumed to-morrow. To-day the principal event was the nomination in the bureaux of the Budget Commission, which will be charged with the serious task of examining the finances of France, and discovering a means of obtaining the 37 millions required to balance the Budget of 1885.

M. François Marie Auguste Mignet, the historian, senior member of the French Academy, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, died yesterday, of congestion of the lungs, in his eighty-ninth year. M. Mignet was born at Aix, May 8, 1796. He began life as a lawyer at the same time as his greatest and most intimate friend, M. Thiers. In 1819 he came to Paris with M. Thiers, and began his brilliant and long career as a journalist and historian. The death of Mignet leaves Victor Hugo senior member of the French Academy.

T. C.

In a sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 19th inst. the voting for a new President of the Chamber in the place of Signor Farini, who recently resigned, took place. Signor Coppino, the Ministerial candidate, received 228 votes, and Signor Cairoli, who was put forward by the Opposition, 145. The Ministry, dissatisfied with the smallness of the majority, tendered their resignation to the King; and last Saturday evening Signor Depretis accepted the charge of re-constituting the Cabinet. The bill for erecting a statue to the late Signor Sella has been approved by 267 votes to 131.

Last Saturday the German Emperor entered upon his eighty-eighth year. The Emperor William's birthday was celebrated throughout Germany as a national festival. Berlin was elaborately decorated, and the front of the Palace was filled by a dense crowd, whose enthusiastic greetings the Emperor had frequently to acknowledge from a window. His Majesty is in excellent health.

The Crown Prince has been appointed Viceroy of Norway. The Norwegian Rigsret has deprived M. Helliesen, M. Jensere, M. Munthe, and M. Vogt, Deputies of State, of their posts as Ministers.

The Hungarian Minister-President left Vienna on Tuesday morning for Pesth. The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath held two sittings on Monday. The Estimates of the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture were passed, and the consideration of those of the Ministry of Justice was begun.

The Canadian House of Commons has rejected a motion disapproving of the continuance of Sir Charles Tupper in the dual offices of High Commissioner for Canada in London and Canadian Minister. The Grand Trunk Railway Consolidation Bill has passed the House. In the Senate the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, the Minister of the Interior, has flatly denied that he had been in any way connected with the attempts to bribe members of the Ontario Legislature. The Ontario Legislature was on Monday prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor, who said he heartily acceded to the request of the Provincial Parliament for the issuing of a commission of inquiry into the nature and extent of the recent attempts at bribery. The Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday passed a bill authorising a grant of 7,750,000 dols. for the Vancouver Island Railway, together with a sum of 250,000 dols. for the construction of a graving dock at Esquimaux, in final settlement of the differences between the Dominion and British Columbia, the grant having been accepted by the Provincial Legislature.

Tawhiao, the Maori King, will sail for England by the San Francisco mail on the 1st proximo.

T H E W A R I N T H E S O U D A N .



BATTLE OF EL TEB: WOUNDED ON THEIR WAY TO THE COAST AT TRINKITAT.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE RELIEF OF TOKAR: INHABITANTS COMING OUT TO WELCOME GENERAL GRAHAM AND HIS STAFF.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: REFUGEES FROM TOKAR BROUGHT INTO CAMP AT TRINKITAT.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

In his rooms in King-street, Mr. Mendoza has opened an exhibition of works in black and white, which will repay a visit. Many of the leading artists of the day are represented in their first conceptions, in a mode little familiar to the public, but always of special interest to artists and the true connoisseur. Among the more noteworthy items are a series of illustrations by Sir F. Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Poynter, A. B. Houghton, and others, to a Bible published by Messrs. Dalziel. A series of twelve views of Alexandria, taken by Mr. J. Varley before the bombardment, are of value now that several of the buildings represented are destroyed. These it is proposed to reproduce in facsimile. The illustrations to "Robinson Crusoe," by J. D. Watson; marine subjects by James Webb and E. Hayes, presenting the facile skill of those artists in a favourable light, a finished study for a picture by Marcus Stone, and drawings by R. C. Woodville, Lucien Davis, W. H. Overend, R. W. Macbeth, and many others are also of interest. A considerable proportion of the drawings were made for the *Illustrated London News*, and have been engraved in our pages. There is also on view in a lower room Sir Noel Paton's latest picture, "In Die Malo: Faith Arming the Christian Warrior." The allegorical sentiment of this work has little in common with the naturalism of the day, and the colouring fails to charm; but the thoroughness of the draughtsmanship and modelling, and the elaborate carefulness of the detail deserve recognition. Its best qualities should reappear in the engraving to be produced from it.

Miss Mary Forster and Mr. Albert Moore have been elected Associates of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; and Messrs. Jacob Hood, Walter J. Morgan, Edward Elliot, and O. W. Wyllie have been chosen members of the Society of British Artists.

The Company of Clothworkers, who have already given £3500 to the Bradford Technical School, have promised an annual subscription of £500 towards the working expenses.

Messrs. Christie on Saturday last sold at their rooms a valuable collection of pictures formerly belonging to the late Mr. Crompton-Potter, of Manchester. The Church at Betws-y-Coed, by David Cox, and Briton Riviere's Daniel in the Lions' Den each realised 2500 guineas, and were bought by Messrs. Agnew. The total of the day's sale was £32,510.

An exceedingly interesting and valuable loan exhibition of ancient ecclesiastical embroidery was opened on Monday at the Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. Several of the City Companies, and many private persons, as well as the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, have contributed to the collection.

Signor Raggi has been intrusted by the Colonial Government of Hong-Kong with the execution of the colossal statue in bronze of their late Governor-General (Sir Arthur Kennedy) to be erected in the public gardens of Hong-Kong.

Mr. G. C. Schwabe, late of Liverpool and Henley-on-Thames, has (says the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent) given the whole of his magnificent collection of pictures to the city of Hamburg, with £10,000 for the formation of a gallery in which to place them. The collection includes some of the finest works of the English school painted in the last twenty years.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Conyngham has offered to accommodate 700 of the London volunteers at his mansion, Bifrons, on Good Friday, on their march to Dover.

Nearly 10,000 of the Volunteer troops of Middlesex, the City of London, Tower Hamlets, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, which are announced to take part in the manoeuvres at Portsmouth and Dover, were under arms last Saturday and engaged in preparatory drill.

It has been decided that there will be no volunteer review at Chatham on Easter Monday, as was proposed. Some 250 men of the 2nd Kent Artillery and about 400 men of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers will be accommodated in the barracks at Sheerness, and at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, for the annual Easter gunnery practice.

General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed to the command of the Volunteers at Portsmouth on Easter Monday; Major-General R. White, commanding the Eastern District, to the command of the Northern Force; Major-General the Hon. R. Monk, commanding the Chatham District, to the command of the Western force; and Colonel R. A. Stevard, R.A., to the command of the Royal Artillery.

The Council of the National Rifle Association met yesterday week at their offices in Pall-mall, to consider the programme to be drawn up for the great rifle meeting at Wimbledon next July. The question of the "two rifles" was fully discussed, and it was ultimately resolved that all Snider competitions should be abolished, and their place taken by contests with the Martini-Henry. As announced at the winter meeting, the prize list will be increased by about £1000, divided amongst the various contests. The members of the association will have a new series of prizes opened to them, value £200, and another £150 is to be added to the Queen's Prize in seventy-five awards of £2 each. The "Glen Albion" and "Windmill" are to be thrown together and another £100 added, for a series at 200 and 500 yards, instead of single range series, the entrance-fee being doubled; while all the "bi-diurnals," from which the association has reaped great profit, will have their lists augmented. As the "Snider Aggregate" series will now become a thing of the past, its place will be taken by a "Volunteer Aggregate" for those series open only to efficient Volunteers, and which includes the "Queen's," "St. George's," and "Martin Cup." Besides this, instead of a "Martini-Henry Aggregate," there will be an "All-Comers' Aggregate" for those series not included in the "Volunteer," and the grand aggregate, including them all, for the Dominion of Canada Trophy. There was not sufficient time at the disposal of the Council to complete the revision of the prize list; but so far as it has gone it cannot fail to give unqualified satisfaction to most of those interested.

On Tuesday Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar turned the first turf of the new railway which is to connect Southsea with the main line of the South-Western Railway at Fratton.

Our Portrait of the late Mr. R. H. Horne is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; and that of the late Captain H. G. W. Ford, killed in the battle of Tamasi, from one by Mr. Arthur Debenham, of Ryde.

A gold medal has been awarded by the Commissioners of the Calcutta Exhibition to Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, of Bristol and London, for their Chocolate and Cocoa, being the nineteenth International Medal awarded to the firm.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Mansion House Buildings, have on view the silver champion cups, of handsome design, for the amateur boxing competitions to be held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, April 9.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The strongest possible proof of the unpopularity of racing on a Monday was given at Lincoln this week, when, in spite of the natural desire of all classes of turf men to get to work again after an unusually dull interregnum, the attendance was far smaller than could have been anticipated. Nor was the sport at all of a character to afford compensation for all the inconvenience attendant on Sunday travelling and a neglected settling, the fields being small, and the class of horses that ran of a very mediocre description. Archer opened his winning account for the season at the first time of asking on Miss F.; and the only other event that we need notice was the Batthyany Stakes, for which seventeen came to the post, and which fell to Sir Hugh (7 st.), a remarkably good-looking son of Lord Gough, bred and trained in Ireland. The weather turned somewhat colder on Tuesday, but, in every other respect, a great improvement was noticeable. The rings and stands were crowded, and the card provided was a really good one. Insignia, a neatly-named filly, by the defunct Blair Athol from Decoration, gained such an easy victory in the Sudbrooke Selling Plate that her owner was lucky to be allowed to retain her for 300 gs. The wonderfully open weather during the past winter has enabled trainers to get their two-year-old charges unusually forward in condition, so we were not surprised to see twenty numbers hoisted for the Brocklesby Stakes. Rumour had been busy with the merits of Laverock, a colt by Skylark—Citronella; and, as the Archer craze seems as strong as ever, he was speedily rushed to 6 to 4, asimplly ridiculous price to take about a "dark" horse when opposed by nineteen others whose capabilities were equally unknown to the public. It goes without saying that the favourite was well away; but he soon dropped back, the pace being apparently too much for him, and, though he came again outside the distance, and finished a good fourth, he only looked dangerous for a stride or two. A slashing finish resulted in the head victory of Lucy Ashton II., a mere pony, by the almost unknown Lammermoor from Alsatia; but she was decidedly lucky to beat Lady Gladys, who began badly, and was also hampered in her efforts to get through. The third place was filled by Empress Queen, a very promising own sister to Eastern Emperor; and thus, as usual, the fillies monopolised all the honours.

The unfortunate accident to Fulmen, who was cast in his box and injured himself severely just as he was leaving Newmarket for Lincoln, had naturally the effect of strengthening the positions of the other prominent favourites for the great race. At one time Energy (8 st. 5 lb.) actually touched 3 to 1, but the public would not be stalled off Tonans (8 st. 4 lb.), and, at the finish, "Mr. Manton's" horse receded to more than twice the odds that had been originally accepted. Considering that there were twenty-nine runners there was not very much delay at the post, and both the great public fancies got well away. It was impossible to say what would win until the distance was reached, where Tonans and Toastmaster (8 st. 4 lb.) came right away from their field, and a pretty race home ended in favour of the first-named by three parts of a length; Boulevard (7 st. 1 lb.) was a bad third, and the rest were widely scattered. The Russian horse, Perkun (8 st. 5 lb.), did not pass the post, and he had a companion in misfortune in Antler (7 st. 4 lb.), who broke a blood-vessel. The victory of Tonans was wonderfully popular, as he was run out in the most honourable manner last autumn, when he was terribly unfortunate in several of the great handicaps.

We shall hear little more of coursing for the next six months, as the last meeting of any importance during the present season took place at Gosforth Park last week. The Gold Cup received its full complement of 128 subscribers, and the competitors included no less than twenty-one greyhounds that had taken part in the Waterloo Cup. Mineral Water, the winner of that event, sustained his reputation fairly, as he got into the last four. In the fifth ties, however, Nimrod, after a short undecided, proved too good for him, but was so hard run that, in his turn, he had little chance with Britain Still in the decider. It is noteworthy that both winner and runner up are sons of Misterton, who is certainly by far the most successful sire of the day. Mr. Hedley judged in his usual masterly style, and, considering the difficulties under which he laboured, little fault could be found with Bootiman's slipping.

This (Saturday) afternoon there will doubtless be a rare muster at Kennington Oval to witness the final tie for the Football Association Challenge Cup. The clubs left in are the Queen's Park, Glasgow, and the Blackburn Rovers; and though the "Lancashire Lads" are sure to be very fit, and to contest every inch of ground, all previous form foreshadows a clever victory for the Scotchmen.

The Inter-University Sports will take place at Lilliebridge next Friday afternoon. The performances of the selected competitors at Oxford and Cambridge lead us to expect something out of the way from J. H. Ware (Oxford) at weight-putting, and from W. R. Pollock (Cambridge) in the hurdle-race. The remainder seem to be about average performers, and, as far as we can judge, the "light blues" should take the odd event.

The Cambridge crew made their first appearance at Putney at the end of last week, and gave such a very poor impression to the critics by their first few rows that as much as 2 to 1 has been laid against them. On Tuesday, however, they showed a very marked improvement, and, if they go on the right way, are by no means out of it. Their opponents did not arrive in town until Wednesday, and, at the time of writing, we have not seen them at work.

The annual meeting of the members of the West London Auxiliary of the Sunday School Union was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall. Mr. T. A. Denny presided. The report showed that there are at present 187 schools, with 43,201 scholars, in the Union. During the past ten years 4443 children have become communicants of Christian Churches.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on the 20th inst., when grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—building a new church at Far Cotton, St. Mary, in the parish of Hardingstone, near Northampton, £160; rebuilding the churches at Llanybyther, St. Peter, Carmarthen, £25, and on a new site, Luton, Christ Church, near Chatham, £150; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Devizes, St. Peter, Wilts, £35; Llanfihangel Gneur Glyn, St. Michael, near Borth, Cardigan, £60; and North Shobury, St. Mary, near Southend, £10. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Kennington, St. Michael's, in the parish of St. John the Divine, Surrey, £20; Shortlanesend, in the parish of Kenwyn, Cornwall, £10; and Squirrel's Heath, near Romford, Essex, £15. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Mark's, Birmingham.—A special choral service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, April 22, when a sermon will be preached in aid of the society's funds by the Rev. W. C. Ingram, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester.

THE COURT.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, came to lunch with the Queen yesterday week, returning to town afterwards. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein also visited her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, who had come to town for the Drawingroom the previous day, returned to Windsor. Her Royal Highness while in London dined with the Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House, and accompanied her to St. James's Theatre. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Louis of Battenberg came and passed the night at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Viscount Sudley and the Hon. Mabel Gore, and some members of the Royal Household. The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London last Saturday and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived on a short visit, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh arriving at Windsor on Sunday morning. Divine service was attended by her Majesty and the Royal family in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Canon Boyd-Carpenter officiating. The Royal dinner circle was augmented by the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Randall Davidson and the Hon. Mrs. Carington. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred returned to town on Monday. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen, and Captain and Mrs. Walter Campbell dined with her. Princess Beatrice drove to Claremont to visit the Duchess of Albany. The Prince of Leiningen, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel C. W. Duncombe, Commanding 1st Life Guards, have been among her Majesty's dinner guests.

The Queen's latest Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace, which was held by the Princess of Wales, was thinly attended, the presentations numbering under 130. The Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The Princess of Wales's dress was of ponceau satin embroidered in white syringa over an under-dress of satin and finest point de gaze; corsage to correspond; train of ponceau velvet lined in satin and trimmed with same lace. A tiara of diamond stars, and pearl and diamond ornaments. Princess Christian wore a train and corsages of red velvet over a petticoat of red satin draped with black Brussels lace, fastened up with red poppies and trimmed with red and gold bead embroidery. Diamond tiara and ornaments. Princess Beatrice's dress was of cream satin duchesse, with draperies of crepe held up with bunches of pink shaded feathers, train of satin brocade, lined with pink, and trimmed to correspond. Diamond stars in her hair and diamond ornaments. The usual feathers and veil, and numerous orders were worn by the Princesses.

The Prince of Wales has been busy as usual in the furtherance of philanthropic objects, as well as in showing his interest in science and art. Last Saturday his Royal Highness visited the South Kensington Museum and inspected the collection of Russian reproductions lately acquired by the Science and Art Department; and subsequently presided at the final meeting of the General Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition. Divine service was attended on Sunday by the Prince and Princess and their daughters. On Monday his Royal Highness went on a visit to Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., at Blankney Hall, Lincoln, for the Lincoln Spring Race Meeting, and on Wednesday the Prince travelled to Croxeth Hall, where he has been the guest of the Earl of Sefton for the Aintree Race Meeting, both of which he has attended.

Princess Louise of Lorne was present at the concert given for the benefit of Mrs. Moncrieff (widow of the late Commander Moncrieff) in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne dined with Earl and Countess Percy, at their residence in Grosvenor-square, last Saturday.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the twentieth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution. His Royal Highness has dined with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Childers, and with Lord Carrington and the Gentlemen-at-Arms at their mess in St. James's Palace. The Duke will preside at the festival dinner of the Female Orphan Asylum, to be held on April 29 at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

Mr. C. B. Lawes, the defendant in the Belt libel case, has lodged a petition in the Court of Bankruptcy. The costs thus far amount to £26,000.

Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, vice the late Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres.

Two new branch railway lines between Glossop and Dinting, and Glossop and Hadfield on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway, were opened on Monday.

In an action for libel brought by Mrs. Georgina Weldon against Mr. Edward Lloyd, proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, the jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the defendant.

The 106th anniversary banquet of the Highland Society of London took place at the Freemasons' Tavern yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir Charles M'Grigor.

Official notice is given that the state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on April 14 and three following days.

A resolution urging that tricyclists should be admitted to the public parks in the metropolis was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Tricycle Union on Tuesday.

We are informed that the recent announcement that a fresh tariff of Parcels Post charges will come into operation on April 1 is without foundation.

Owing to the water famine which occurred at Northampton last summer, the Town Council have resolved to purchase the water company's works, at a cost of £160,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from American and Canadian ports were 1419 cattle, 807 sheep, 5027 quarters of beef, and 752 carcasses of mutton.

Dr. Bain, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, was presented last Saturday with an illuminated address by the senior students, in acknowledgment of his services as Lord Rector.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, a meeting of the Kyrle Society was held on Monday at Grosvenor House—Princess Louise being present—to hear a paper from Miss Octavia Hill on the objects of the association—the improvement of workmen's clubs, schools, and dwellings, and the laying out of waste places as public gardens. It was stated that the society is suffering from want of funds.

At the Southwark Police Court last Saturday Mr. Bridge heard sixty summonses against poor people for not sending their children to school. In one case the wife of James Foot, labourer, said that her son was twelve years of age, and had had a fair education. She had seven children. Mr. Bridge asked if she could obtain sufficient food for the family without the boy's wages, and on her replying in the negative dismissed the summons. He said he was willing to grant a case.

OBITUARY.

SIR ARTHUR SCOTT, BART.

Sir Arthur Douglas Bateman Scott, fifth Baronet of Great Barr, Staffordshire, and fourth Baronet of Hartington, Derbyshire, died, on the 18th inst., at Great Barr Hall. He was born Sept. 3, 1860, the second son of Sir Francis Edward Scott, third Baronet of Great Barr, who succeeded also to the baronetcy of his maternal grandfather, Sir Hugh Bateman, at his birth, in 1824. Sir Arthur (who received his education at Eton) was D.L. for Staffordshire and a Captain in the Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He inherited the two baronetcies at the death of his brother, April 1, 1871, and those titles (as he has died unmarried) now devolve on his uncle, the present Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart.

THE REV. EDMUND HOLLOND.

The Rev. Edmund Hollond, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk, M.A., a large landed proprietor in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk and patron of eight livings, died at 33, Hyde Park-gardens, on the 19th inst., in his eighty-third year. He was son of Mr. William Hollond, H.E.I.C. Civil Service, and succeeded his cousin, Mr. Edmund Hollond, in the estate of Benhall in 1829. He married, first, in 1839, Isabella Esther, daughter of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby; and secondly, in 1852, Fanny, daughter of Mr. John Reade, of Holbrook House, Suffolk. His eldest son by his first wife is Mr. Edmund William Hollond.

DR. ALLEN THOMSON.

Allen Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. and D.C.L., died on the 21st inst., aged seventy-five. The son of Dr. John Thomson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, he received his education at the High School and University of his native city, and graduated M.D. in 1830. In 1839 he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy at Aberdeen, in 1842 to that of the Institute of Medicine in Edinburgh, and in 1848 to the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, which he retained till 1877. Dr. Allen Thomson, styled by a high medical authority one of the most distinguished embryologists of his time, contributed various articles on the subject of scientific research to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and other works.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles Robert Newman, brother of Cardinal Newman, at Tenby, on the 22nd inst., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Samuel Bowley, the veteran anti-slavery advocate and temperance reformer, at Gloucester, on the 23rd inst., in his eighty-second year.

Lady Montgomerie (William Henrietta), widow of General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., and daughter of Mr. James Haldane, on the 18th inst.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, an Indian officer who served through the Mutiny and in the campaign in China of 1860.

Lord Albert Sidney Pelham-Clinton, youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Newcastle, and grandson of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, on the 18th inst., aged thirty-nine.

Anne Maria, Lady Deas Thomson, widow of Sir Edward Deas Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., and daughter of General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. Governor of New South Wales.

The Rev. Henry Burnaby-Greene, Vicar of the parish of Longparish, Hants, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Burnaby-Greene, who was the oldest Incumbent in the diocese, was presented to the living of Longparish in 1821.

Major-General William Henderson, late Colonel Royal Artillery, on the 22nd inst., aged sixty-nine. He entered the Army in 1833, served in New Zealand in 1847, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1865.

Lady Harriet Baillie Hamilton, widow of Admiral W. Alexander Baillie Hamilton (of the noble House of Haddington), and sister of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., on the 19th, at Macartney House, Greenwich Park, aged seventy-two.

Colonel Archibald Alexander Douglas, Royal Marine Artillery, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidié (second son of the late General Claud Douglas) on the 16th inst., aged fifty-four, a distinguished Crimean officer.

Catherine Eliza, Lady Denys, widow of Sir George William Denys, second Baronet, of Draycott Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire, eldest daughter of Mr. Michel Henry Perceval and granddaughter of Sir Charles Flower, Bart., on the 20th inst.

The Hon. Mrs. Thornton-Wodehouse (Diana), widow of Admiral the Hon. Edward Thornton-Wodehouse (second son of John, second Lord Wodehouse), and only daughter of Colonel Thornton, of Falconar's Hall, Yorkshire, on the 13th inst., aged sixty-eight.

The Rev. Frederick Tobias Wade, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, Rector of Tatenhill, and for forty-three years Vicar of Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, on the 15th inst.; son of the Rev. Thomas Wade, B.A., and a descendant, through the Cuffs of Ballymoe, of the Caulfields of Donamon.

Mr. James Watney, of Haling Park, Croydon, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-three, second son of the late Mr. Daniel Watney, of Mitcham, Surrey, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Captain James Galpin. His eldest son, Mr. James Watney, is M.P. for East Surrey.

Catharina, Miss Tempest, of Tong, county York, and Aughton, county Lancaster, a considerable landowner, last surviving daughter of the late Colonel Plumbé Tempest, of Tong, representative of the extinct Baronets, Tempests of Tong, on the 10th inst.

Major Wentworth Dawes, suddenly, on the 16th inst., during the evening service in Kidderminster parish church. Major Dawes belonged to the 4th Dragoon Guards, Army Pay Department, and was a half-pay officer; he offered his services at the outbreak of hostilities in Egypt in 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel el Kebir.

Captain Francis Vansittart, R.A., at Pisa, on the 16th inst., aged sixty-one. He was the eighth and youngest son of the late Colonel Vansittart, of Shottesbrook Park, Berks, by the Hon. Caroline Eden, daughter of the first Lord Auckland. He was nephew of Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, and cousin of the Duke of Leeds. His eldest sister, Lady Vaux of Harrowden, died recently.

The Rev. George Mathias, of St. Leonards, recently, aged eighty-seven. In 1812, Mr. Mathias obtained his commission in the 1st Royals. He sold out of the Army in 1834, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, took his degree in 1838, and was ordained Curate of Loddon. He then became Incumbent of Handley, Dorset, where he remained until 1847, when, spite of his political bias, Lord Macaulay gave him a chaplaincy at the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Her Majesty appointed him one of her chaplains-in-ordinary. He remained at Chelsea twenty-two years. He married, first, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. William Herring, of St. Faith's-lane, Norwich; secondly, Charlotte Jane, daughter of Mr. Edward Fletcher, of Park-lane, London. Five children, nineteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren survive him.

NEW BOOKS.

Twelve years have passed since the death of a remarkable man, who was a well-known London clergyman and Cambridge Professor of Moral Philosophy, seemed to leave a gap in the leading rank of esteemed religious teachers and promoters of social reform. *The Life of the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice*, now published in two volumes by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., is nevertheless presented in time to command an attentive study by many of his contemporaries, who were accustomed to look up to him as the inspirer though not the infallible guide of earnest strivings for higher life, both in the Church of England and in the mutual relations of classes in this nation. His eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Maurice, R.A., has performed the filial task of collecting and editing the private letters, and of narrating the circumstances under which they are written, not only with careful accuracy, sound judgment, and good taste, but with a degree of apparent insight, which could hardly have been expected, into the matters of theological and ethical controversy with which his father was chiefly occupied. To the reader who has not been habituated to such discussions, unless he is acquainted, from past observation, with the extraordinary influence that Maurice's personal character and example possessed over the minds of a large number of aspiring seekers and labourers for good from 1848 to 1872, these volumes may be of little interest. There was nothing in the events of his outward career to make an animated biographical narrative, or to gratify the imagination with lively pictures of worldly bustle and success. The son of a Unitarian minister, he was led in early youth to become a member of the Church of England, was educated at both the Universities, took holy orders, and became chaplain of Guy's Hospital, which appointment he afterwards gave up for a Professorship at King's College, London. He was connected, by his first marriage, with John Sterling, the friend of Carlyle, and by his second marriage, with the family of Archdeacon Hare, so that much of his correspondence, in the first volume, is with persons whose lives and opinions have acquired a good deal of literary interest. About the time of the French Revolution of 1848, he became intimately associated with a few younger men, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Mr. T. Hughes, and others, who endeavoured to infuse a Christian spirit into the political and economic conflicts of the day. Mr. Maurice, indeed, had no sympathy with Democracy, and cared little for the extension of the franchise or any other schemes for admitting the working classes to a larger share of political power; while none of those ardent champions of "Christian Socialism" had mastered the principles of economic science, and the natural laws regulating the production and distribution of wealth. Their movement, though started by a generous and philanthropic impulse, soon came to an end without any substantial result, and was certainly not appreciated by the great body of the people. The foundation of the Working Men's College in Red Lion-square was more successful. Mr. Maurice, a staunch adherent to the Creeds and Articles of the Church, while he claimed liberty to interpret their phrases in accordance with his individual judgment, stoutly opposed all ecclesiastical prosecutions of clergymen, whether Tractarian or Rationalist, whose doctrines were obnoxious to the sticklers for orthodox divinity. Though himself averse to Broad Church Rationalism, he became a mark for the assaults of those who resented his protest against the suppression of freedom of opinion among the clergy, and was deprived of his King's College Professorship on that account. His connection also with Queen's College for Ladies was interfered with by attacks originating from the same cause. As chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and subsequently at St. Peter's Chapel, Vere-street, his sermons and lectures, many of which have been printed, were heard with great attention. He engaged in a momentous theologico-metaphysical controversy with Mr. Mansel, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, whose position was further assailed by Mr. John Stuart Mill from a philosophical point of view. In the latter years of his life, holding the Professorship at Cambridge University, Mr. Maurice was enabled to give a more complete development to his own system of moral philosophy, while he gained a comparative exemption from the strife of hostile creeds. He was, beyond doubt, a man of singularly pure and disinterested zeal for what he regarded as sacred truth, and would probably have been one of "the noble Army of Martyrs" if he had lived in the sixteenth century. This biography is a valuable memorial of a good, faithful, and devoted servant of the Christian Church in England, whose virtues are revered by many of its members, and others, perhaps differing in opinion from some of the doctrines he taught.

The lamented death, last year, of Mr. John Richard Green, author of the "History of the English People," left his valuable historical work on *The Conquest of England* in an unfinished state; but it has, by the affectionate industry of Mrs. Green, been put into a shape that makes it agreeable and instructive reading. This volume is the sequel to that entitled "The Making of England," published likewise by Macmillan, in 1881, both together forming a complete history of the Anglo-Saxon period, if that discredited term may still be used with the admission that no "Anglo-Saxon" nation ever existed, though Angles held some part of this country while Saxons occupied the rest. The periods in which both portions of the Teutonic race, with an intermixture of the Danes, were brought under one reign, may perhaps be styled Anglo-Saxon, but this implies a mere political union. We accept Mr. Green's last two volumes as the most complete and accurate description yet given by any modern author of the state of England from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eleventh, including the Danish reigns of Cnut and his sons, and that of Edward the Confessor; but the first half of the first volume of Professor Freeman's great work retains its full value and importance as a sketch of the general history of the period in this country, while his account of the short reign of the valiant Harold, and of the circumstances immediately preceding the Norman Conquest, remains the best that has been written. This part of the subject, indeed, was not treated by Mr. Green himself, according to his original design, but has been disposed of, in an additional chapter, by the hand of Mrs. Green, using for the purpose a few pages taken from her husband's other books, and furnishing, as she says, only an "incomplete outline." But the revolutionary or reactionary struggles of Harold's reign, after the decay of the old Saxon monarchy, have rather an incidental character, which allows us to separate that piece of the narrative from the main body of preceding history, and to regard the work as substantially complete. It is, in every respect, an excellent work, distinguished by such precision of details, clearness of statement, arrangement of topics, force and vivacity of narrative, and graceful simplicity of style, as few historians can have equalled, and with abundant references to the ancient chronicles and other original authorities. The maps which show the political and ethnological divisions of England at successive periods afford great help to the comprehension of changes wrought by the several kingdoms and earldoms, or subordinate principalities, now and then absorbing each other. It is probable, however, that all these changes had but a superficial and temporary effect upon the habits of the nation.

A compendious summary of the most notable historical events in all countries and in all times, ancient, mediæval, and modern, adorned with a great variety of woodcuts, is presented in two volumes entitled *The Illustrated History of the World* (Ward and Lock). Beginning with Egypt, Chaldea, Babylon, Assyria, India, and China, it deals with Syria and Phœnicia, the Biblical narrative of Israel, the Medes and Persians, Greece, the Macedonian Empire, the Roman Empire, and the Byzantine, the Gothic and other Barbarian conquests, the growth of the different European nations, the Mohammedan rule in Western Asia, North Africa, Spain, and Turkey, and the progress of modern civilisation in Italy, France, Germany, England, and other foremost States, also in America, to the present day. The modern period, commencing in the fifteenth century, occupies the whole of the second volume, each volume containing from eight to nine hundred pages; and, though such a work has no pretension to original research, it seems to be compiled with proper care and intelligence, which render it useful, as a general review of the known past, to a large number of readers. The subjects of the illustrations are judiciously chosen, including many views of places, monuments and buildings, copies of medals and coins, and portraits of notable persons, as well as designs representing actions and meetings of historical interest, and some artistic taste is shown in these features of the work.

The same publishers, Messrs. Ward and Lock, have completed the series, in three volumes, of their *Universal Instructor; or, Self-Culture for All*; which is a popular encyclopædia of elementary scholarship, literary and scientific, each department furnished by a competent special contributor, in a form suitable to the solitary student. Arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, Latin and Greek, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, English grammar and literature, astronomy, geology, chemistry, physics, geography, botany, zoology, human anatomy and physiology, some outlines of history, and such practical arts as mensuration and land-surveying, and even book-keeping, are treated in a concise but intelligible and serviceable manner. Two or three years of youth might be worse spent than in the close study of these compact volumes, and in the performances of the exercises prescribed upon all the subjects to which they relate, more especially of the grammatical and mathematical lessons. The book is got up in an attractive style, with a large number of explanatory or ornamental engravings.

The Duke of Bedford, K.G., has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Huntingdonshire, vacant by the death of the Earl of Sandwich.

On Saturday last, the Chairman and some of the officials of the Metropolitan Board of Works opened the new Gray's-inn-road, a fine broad thoroughfare, to be planted with trees, which has taken the place of the wretched Gray's-inn-lane.

Among several tasteful specimens of Easter cards forwarded to us by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, fine-art publishers, of Coleman-street, City, are some of unusual excellence, beautifully printed on satin.

On the occasion of the second promenade show held this season by the Royal Horticultural Society a fairly large number of persons assembled on Tuesday in the Conservatory at South Kensington.

The Treasury has consented to pay the expenses of the Judges going on circuit. These expenses have, in the cases of the Queen's Bench Division Judges attending the summer and winter assizes, hitherto been paid by themselves.

General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., has accepted the position of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, in succession to Sir A. Borton, whose term of command will expire in June next.

The Town Council of Brighton, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, visited the Gordstone waterworks on Monday afternoon and formally opened a new reservoir, capable of holding 1,500,000 gallons, and a cooling pond.

An amateur performance was given on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the reformatory ship Cornwall, at St. George's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Lamb. Over £180 was added to the fund as the proceeds of the entertainment.

The Builders' Clerks' Institution held its sixth annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday night. Mr. Joseph Randall, who occupied the chair at the dinner, is president for the year, the names of many influential gentlemen being upon the list of vice-presidents.

The fifth annual Building Trades Exhibition in London was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall. In number the exhibits somewhat exceed those of former years, and they do vastly so in variety; whilst new exhibitors appear in strong force.

A most successful entertainment, consisting of dissolving views, with the oxy-hydrogen lime-light, was given to the patients of Brompton Hospital for Consumption, on Tuesday evening, by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley, of Regent-street. The exhibition gave great pleasure to a large audience.

The higher local examinations of the University of Cambridge for males and females above the age of eighteen begin on Monday, June 16. Terms of entry and the regulations may be obtained from the local secretaries, or from the general secretary, the Rev. G. F. Browne, Cambridge.

It is stated that the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, has intimated his intention of making his tenants a further allowance, both this year and next, equivalent to a reduction of 15 per cent on their rents, announcing as the reason "the further diminishing value of farm produce."

The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain A. K. Saliaris, of the Greek steam-ship *Nicholas Vagliano*, of Cephalonia, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to a portion of the crew of the ship *Simala*, of Glasgow, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on Jan. 26 last and conveyed to Dunkirk.

Sir James Hannen and a special jury yesterday week concluded the inquiry respecting the testamentary dispositions of the late Mrs. Lydia Louisa Hanson Torriano, the property in dispute amounting to about £18,000. The jury found that at the time the two testamentary papers were executed the deceased was of unsound mind.

Supported by Lieutenant-Colonel and Sheriff Cowan and other guests, Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., presided on Monday evening at the thirty-seventh anniversary festival of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, which was held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to upwards of £1850, towards reducing a debt of £6000 upon the building.

A numerously-attended meeting was held in the College dining-hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to Admiral Coligny. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Marquis de Jaucourt, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Chester, and the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird. The Dean of Westminster said that the French Government had given £1300 towards the memorial, for which £1280 more was required.



HUNTING SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

The more we hear about Ireland, which has been the unhappy theme of a thousand bitterly spiteful, treasonable, vindictive, and murderous speeches in the last four or five years, the less do Englishmen seem to know about it. Not one in a hundred born on this side of St. George's Channel has ever visited the neighbouring island, or has any social, family, or business connection with its resident population. Our ideas of their class relations, especially those of landlords and tenants, are derived from an interminable series of reports and letters that represent only the conflicting views of opposed parties concerning those questions of rent and tenure which arise upon grounds utterly different from anything in the experience of the British agriculturist. We form our conception of Irish political sentiments chiefly from the rhetorical utterances of some thirty

members of the House of Commons, one third of the Parliamentary representatives of Ireland, at present following the lead of Mr. Parnell, while the better part of the country is ignored; and our estimate of its loyalty is too much affected by the incidents of the Fenian conspiracy, and by the insane malignity of a gang of professional assassins and dynamite practitioners trading on the credulity of Irish-Americans at New York. Ireland herself, and the general disposition of her people, remain concealed from ordinary observation by a vast cloud of imaginary grievances and hollow threats of mutual vengeance, blown up in storms of windy declamation from one side or the other, but which have never, since the Union, been able to shake the political settlement, while its stability has been confirmed of late by granting religious equality, and security for the cultivators

of the soil. We are told, after all, that the Irish people are animated by an implacable hatred of England; but this assertion proceeds either from the faction which strives to gain power by menacing us with the perils of supposed Irish disaffection, or from the opposite faction, which seeks to raise an alarm for the purpose of discrediting its political rivals now in office. The truth of such representations may well be doubted. There is, however, one peculiarly English institution, that of fox-hunting, which flourished greatly in Ireland half a century ago, if we are to put faith in Charles Lever's delightful stories, but which has recently come under the ban of popular opinion in districts where it used to be a favourite sport. Although it can hardly be thought a symptom of especial hostility to England, the practice of obstructing and annoying the hunt is a

deplorable token of bad feeling towards the country gentlemen; and we regret to learn from newspaper paragraphs, during the past two seasons, that it has sometimes taken the form of cruel attempts to poison the hounds, and to lame horses with insidious wires stretched beneath gorse or thicket, perhaps causing risk of life or limb to the unwary riders. In certain parts of our own country, it must be owned, farmers have been guilty of shooting or trapping foxes, as well as closing their fields against the chase; but it has generally been considered here that they suffer no injury from the ordinary pursuit of fox-hunting, which brings to the district a liberal expenditure of money, and which does nobody any real harm, when properly conducted. The famous hunts of Meath and Kildare, described with much vivacity by Mr. O'Connor Morris



BLUE JACKETS TO THE FRONT.

DRAWN BY W. H. OVEREND FROM A SKETCH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD BY MELTON PRIOR.



THE LATE CAPTAIN H. G. W. FORD, 65TH REGIMENT,
KILLED IN THE SUDAN.



THE LATE MR. R. H. HORNE,
POET AND ESSAYIST.

in "Hibernia Venatica," a very entertaining volume of sporting narratives published in 1878, took place over wide grassy plains, not far from Dublin, where it was impossible that they could occasion any damage. Kilkenny and Westmeath, at a greater distance in each direction, likewise afford convenient ground for the free indulgence of this kind of recreation, which Irishmen were formerly wont to admire. We may refer to the authentic records of "Hibernia Venatica," or to the romantic feats of "Charles O'Malley" and his gallant companions, for descriptions of the manner in which it has been carried on in various parts of Ireland, in the old free-and-easy times before the invention of the Land League. Our Artist's Sketches present a sad contrast, in the manifold disagreeable tricks he shows to be now practised for the purpose of disturbing and interrupting the sport, by misdirecting a solitary rider, breaking up the public roadway, which in Ireland is usually made extremely wide, molesting the pack and driving an odd hound astray, besides the shameful rudeness to a lady who cannot get an Irishman to open the gate for her. As for the demand of some peasants that the master of the hounds shall pay the value of their fowls devoured by the fox, we hope there is no doubt of its being satisfied when they have proved their case. Both classes must learn once more to cultivate good humour, and a neighbourly spirit of goodwill, in all their dealings with each other. Then will Ireland be again, for rich and poor, a tolerably pleasant country to live in; and Irishmen will again be the pleasant fellows they appear in Charles Lever's books.

COLABA CHURCH, BOMBAY.

St. John's Church, Colaba, was built as a Memorial of all who died in Afghanistan and Scinde in the years 1838—1843; and special memorials of some officers who died in the late campaign, as well as a general memorial of the Bombay Army engaged in it, have now been erected in the church, which is the Garrison Church of the European troops stationed in Bombay. The Memorial of the 19th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, consists of tile-mosaic work in the three arches behind the altar. The sacred initials I.H.S. appear amidst foliage in the wide central arch. The upper part of the side arches contains a star in a circular frame, the central arch having a cross and two stars; the inscription, on white marble tablets, runs across the arches at the level of the capitals of the columns; it records the names of Major R. J. Le Poer Trench, Major Sidney J. Waudby, and Lieutenant F. C. Stayner. In front of the central wall arch is the special memorial erected by the friends of thirteen officers—namely, Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke; Lieutenant-

Colonel J. Galbraith and Captain E. S. Garrat, 66th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. T. Stevenson, Poona Horse; Lieutenant W. C. Owen, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenants C. W. Hinde, C. G. Whitby, and F. Whittuck, 1st Grenadiers N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crispin, 4th Rifles N.I.; Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brown, 8th N.I.; Lieutenant C. B. Down, 13th N.I.; Surgeon-Major J. Simpson, 23rd N.I.; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th L.I. This memorial, of white marble and red granite, forms a sort of reredos, a few inches above the altar-table. In the centre is a cross of white Sicilian marble, 3 ft. high, set in a cinquefoil arch, which allows the I.H.S. to be seen on the wall behind; this arch is surmounted by diaper-work, and by a course of Sicilian marble and grey granite, with a gable above, and the sides, of ornamental open-work, rest on a plinth of Derbyshire fossil marble. It is flanked by two buttresses of red granite, and forms a handsome architectural ornament. The new altar-table is of walnut and wainscot, very simply carved, with quatrefoil tracery panels, and bears a brass plate inscribed with the names of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Daubeney, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Captain W. Roberts,

66th Regiment. The new platform on which the altar-table stands is composed of the richest design of coloured marbles, white, yellow, red, brown, grey, and black. This is a memorial of the Brethren of the Guild of the Holy Standard, who died in the war—namely, the Rev. G. M. Gordon, Priest, A. M. Shewell, G. M. Cruickshank, W. C. Owen, W. J. Dix, W. Cranston, W. Timpson, J. Smith, G. Bentley, G. Jones, and E. Smith. The last seven names are those of private soldiers. All these memorials have been designed by Mr. Butterfield, who has superintended the execution of them in England. The general memorial of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bombay Army who died in the late Afghan War consists of an arcade of nine arches along the east wall of the nave, above the principal entrance. Colaba Church has its principal entrance at the east end, and the altar in the west. The chancel floor has been laid in white, grey, and black marble, with white tablets bearing the names of Captain Percy Charles Heath and Lieutenant W. Napier Justice, Bombay Staff Corps, killed at Maiwand; and Adjutant-General H. F. Brooke, who fell in the sortie from Candahar. In the centre of this pavement is a memorial brass of the Rev. G. Pigott, founder of Colaba Church.

Our Illustration of the memorials is taken from photographs by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.

THE LATE CAPTAIN FORD.

One of the officers killed in the battle at Tamasi, near Tarnanib, on the 13th inst., was Captain Harry George Wakelyn Ford, of the 1st Battalion of the 65th (York and Lancaster) Regiment. He was the youngest son of Dr. William M. Ford, Staff Surgeon, Army Medical Department, who died in 1850 at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, in the exercise of his profession during the outbreak of cholera among the British troops there, and who had seen active service in China and at the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Ford was grandson of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Smith, of Whittlesea, J.P. and D.L., of the Isle of Ely, who was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, in which he took part with his brothers the late Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., of Aliwal, G.C.B., and the late Colonel Thomas Lawrence Smith, C.B., for many years Barrack Master at Chatham and Aldershot. The late Captain Ford was born on March 22, 1848, entered the Army in November, 1865, as Ensign in the 11th Foot, and subsequently served in India, Ceylon, Aden, and at home in the 7th Royal Fusiliers (the Ceylon Rifle Regiment), the 56th ("The Pompadours"), and the York and Lancaster Regiment. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in November, 1871, and that of Captain in May, 1880.



AFGHAN WAR MEMORIAL IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA, BOMBAY.

THE LATE MR. R. H. HORNE.

The death of Mr. Richard Henry Horne, or Richard Hengist Horne, as he was sometimes named, took place on the 13th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a poet and literary essayist of considerable talents and accomplishments. In early life, after being educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the Mexican Navy as a midshipman. He was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the capture of the fortress of San Juan Ulla, and continued in this service till the close of the war between Spain and Mexico. Several years of adventurous life followed, and then Mr. Horne devoted himself to literary pursuits, and became a prolific writer. He was for some time editor of the *New Monthly*. Among his works were several dramas, "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "Gregory VII.," and "Judas Iscariot;" and "Orion, an Epic Poem," which was published at the price of one farthing, the author thus intending to satirise the national neglect of serious poetry. This fine epic, however, gave him fame, and has subsequently passed through ten editions. In 1852 he went, in company with Mr. William Howitt, to Australia, where for many years he held several important official positions. During all this time, however, and to a recent period, he was a constant contributor to magazine literature and the reviews. Lord Beaconsfield gave him a Civil List Pension in 1874.

Lord Brooke will preside at the festival dinner of the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls on Wednesday, May 21. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided at a crowded meeting held on Monday evening, in the New Townhall at Westminster, to consider the bill for the proposed railway under the parks. Mr. Webster, Q.C., denounced the scheme, and moved a resolution protesting against it. Mr. J. Lloyd seconded the resolution, and Mr. Keevil, Paddington Vestry, moved as an amendment that the meeting considered the railway would be a great convenience to the public. The amendment, after much discussion, was carried by a large majority.

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A CATARRH ON THE BLADDER, with its excruciating misery, had resisted the greatest medical skill during eight long years, but Du Barry's divine Revalenta Arabica Food cured it in an incredibly short time.—DENE, Professor of Chemistry, Paris, April 15, 1882.

IN DYSENTERY, TYPHOID, AND AGUE, I find Du Barry's Food worth its weight in gold. I advise no English surgeon or officer to go into camp without it.—WILLIAM WALLACE ELSMIE, Surgeon-lieut. of the Imperial Ottoman Army, Military Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria.

STOMACH.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has perfectly cured many years' fearful pains in the stomach and intestines, and sleeplessness, with constant nervous irritability, for which my wife had submitted in vain to medical treatment.—V. MOYANO, Merchant, Cadiz.

ASTHMA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured me of thirty-six years' asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from a pressure which threatened suffocation.—Rev. S. BOILET, Ercarville, France.

NEURALGIA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD is a remedy which I could almost call divine. It has perfectly cured our dear sister Julia, who has been suffering for the last four years with neuralgia in the head, which caused her cruel agony, and left her almost without rest.—Rev. J. MONASSIER, Valgerge, France.

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INFANTS SAVED BY DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Dr. F. W. Rebeck, Professor of Medicine in Ordinary to the University, writes, April 8, 1872: "I shall never forget that I owe the preservation of one of my children to Du Barry's Food. The child suffered from complete emaciation, with constant vomiting which resisted all medical skill, and even the greatest care of two wet-nurses. I tried Du Barry's Food with the most astonishing success. The vomiting ceased immediately, and, after living on this food for six weeks, the baby was restored to the most flourishing health."

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MR. Henry IRVING and Miss Ellen TERRY
IN AMERICA.
OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
THE effect his performances have made is seen in the rapt and hushed attention of his auditors. Miss Terry's Portia is a perfect study in the art of work, vivacious and inspiring, full of deep feeling and wholesome humour, and presented with a suppleness of action and a swiftness of instinct that were admirable.—THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

IN every detail of stage art it was as near perfection as we have any hope of seeing, and with the really unexceptionable enactment of each role, from Mr. Irving's Shylock to the lineless parts of Portia's pages, was a just and adequate presentation of Shakespeare's splendid comedy. In its entirety it glowed with a wealth of rich, warm colouring, a human interest and a grace of artistic finish that could not easily be exceeded.—WASHINGTON POST.

THE trial scene was grandly given, and toward its close Shylock's words, "I am content," were rendered with a dignity evidently intended to cover his deep disappointment and baffled rage. The little scene, where Shylock gazes at his daughter leaving the stage was a marvellous exhibition. Never did an actor express with the eye a more ferocious and tigerish look than that which Mr. Irving's Shylock shot at Gratiano. Miss Terry gave us Portia a fresh, graceful, ladylike, winsome interest, which, upon her face, shone in the scene of pure comedy that the lady was seen at her best. The interview with Nerissa, where the question of disguise is spoken of, and the episode of pretended anger with Bassanio, in the fifth act, were deliciously rendered. Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were repeatedly recalled to the demands of an unrelaxing and brilliant audience.—THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"HAMLET."
MR. IRVING'S "Hamlet" is a deeply interesting, a picturesque and powerful impersonation. The play scene was very striking and thrilling, and was applauded loud and long. The Ophelia of Miss Ellen Terry is exceedingly beautiful. The slight girlish form, the tearful voice, the gentle, winning ways made up a picture of great loveliness. In the mad scenes her whole expression was very touching, and as she left the stage the audience broke into an uncontrollable storm of applause.—WASHINGTON POST.

THE nervous force and intense passion shown in the play scene as the King discloses his crime, and his menace to the monarch, were evidences of great dramatic power and a rare exhibition of emotional acting. The Ophelia of Miss Ellen Terry was very touching, and in her mad scenes she was very effective. In the former the audience, as she left the stage, broke into an uncontrollable burst of applause.—WASHINGTON STAR.

THE first long interview between Hamlet and Ophelia was played with splendid dramatic force and fire. His simulation of passion, his deep, low, moaning, and the stern duty to which he devoted himself—alternately flying from her, and then returning—was a part of the performance which created a most profound impression upon our mind. Nothing could have been more touching than the scene, where the words, "I loved you not," he falls upon his knees and kisses her hand. The soliloquy, "To be, or not to be," was grandly rendered—indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that such an interpretation has never before been given in Washington. The whole of the play scene was spoken with a passionate and a nervous force shadowed with an intellectual beauty, that was, to our mind, the most noteworthy of the performance. His catching of Ophelia's fan and using it as a screen to hide his face, the creeping toward the King while he follows the lines which are the lines of his fate, the electric shout of exultation when the King discloses his crime, and his menace toward the monarch were evidences of true dramatic genius. It was an exhibition of emotional acting such as we have never before witnessed, but entirely separate and apart from any encroachment into the lower range of dramatic performance. Mr. Irving's Hamlet is to be classed among the foremost of our day. We believe his possession is a more complete idea and a better understanding of the subtle language of the poet than any other actor now before the public. Miss Terry's impersonation of Ophelia was an exquisite piece of acting, and it is doubtful if any other actress has a clearer comprehension of the meaning of the text, and this of itself was a feature of the performance not found in any other Ophelia played in Washington for many years.—WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."
THE performance by Mr. Irving and his company was another of those almost perfect Shakespearean representations which one feels inclined to dismiss on its general merits with unalloyed commendation, and that of the warmest character. It was so complete in every detail of action and mounting, so beautifully realistic, and altogether so satisfying to every sense, that comment beyond broad praise seems uncalled for. It is no easy task to write with temperance of the lady's impersonation of Shakespeare's gentle and beautiful heroine. So perfect and lovely was it that the audience buzzed with delight at Miss Terry's every appearance, and could not refrain expressing by applause its pleasure as she left the stage each time. Altogether, it was an exceedingly sweet and magnetic impersonation of one of Shakespeare's most engaging female characters, like-life, unaffected, noble, and artistic.—WASHINGTON POST.

WE perceived a thorough refinement and a nicety of shading—a certain, almost indefinable, delicacy of treatment, and a shadowy tracing of delicious humour—at a number of points in his performance. The complication of emotions at work with the delicate and beautiful character of Ophelia, the confidence in the sincerity of the speakers, brought us for a short time into the sunshine of the actor's intellectuality. It was a wonderful use of the facial expression, wherein was mirrored Benedick's very thought, the lines following, "There can be no trick; the conference was really borne," were superbly rendered. Miss Terry's Beatrice was the great feature of last evening's performance. The character as the poet describes her, "a pleasant sun," was most admirably portrayed, with a bewitching frankness, brilliancy, and tenderness. Above all else, she was a creature fascinating in her vivacity, full of animal spirits, original in wit, and whose tartness is well merged in archness. Her acting in the "church scene" was the greatest in the entire representation of the comedy; and her injunction to Benedick to "kill Claudio" sent an electric shock among her auditors. A more gracious and entrancing Beatrice has not trod the boards within the memory of the present generation.—WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"LOUIS XI."
MR. IRVING thoroughly satisfied a very critical audience at the National last evening. Mr. Irving must impress all intelligent spectators as a consummate artist, who has the capacity to comprehend the characters he undertakes to represent, and conscientious purpose to study and interpret their finer characteristics and phases, the historic ability to adequately portray his conceptions, and the liberality, knowledge, and taste requisite to properly produce the plays he presents to the public.—WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.

AT the close of the second and third acts, Mr. Irving was recalled once, and at the close of the fourth he came forward no less than four times in answer to the applause. Mr. Irving's Louis is a personation positively chilling in its horrid fascination. From beginning to end, the cruel, revengeful, superstitious old King is lived out with a consistency, power, and intensity that is rarely broken by any suggestion not in consonance with the assumed character.—WASHINGTON POST.

MR. HENRY IRVING made his first appearance before a Washington audience at the National Theatre last evening. The occasion was the most eventful of the theatrical season, and the attendance was of such a character as must have proved very gratifying to the artist, who, in his line, certainly has no rival on the English-speaking stage. Mr. Irving is not only a scholarly and conscientious artist, but he is a great actor.—WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"THE BELLS" & "THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM."
MR. IRVING'S realism of this character was keen, incisive, and complete. From the first jangle of the sledge-bells to the death scene every word and every gesture were carefully placed, with a refinement of dramatic force that marked step by step, the intellectual power of a great artist. He was repeatedly called before the curtain at the end of each act. Miss Ellen Terry made her first appearance here in "The Belle's Stratagem," and was heartily greeted, and instantly won her way to the favour of the audience.—WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.

IN "The Bells," from first to last it absolutely compels an almost breathless attention, so singular, clear-cut, incisive and forceful is the delineation. From first to last there is no sign of flagging interest or truant thought; it is always thrilling, the haunted murderer, whom we see; and every emotion, gesture, utterance, and every dramatic act of Irving, seem the manifestations of the keen and gloomy consciousness he is striving to portray. In the vision of the Jew, Mr. Irving worked his audience up to a tension of excitement quite remarkable; but in the great court scene he, of course, made his most telling effect. This is a prolonged ordeal of

the most acute mental anguish portrayed with a vividness and concentrated power that must have left the actor well-nigh prostrated. His realism was almost intolerably keen and complete. Miss Ellen Terry's appearance in the afterpiece was greeted with an outburst of hearty applause. Her assumption of Letitia Hardy was most happy and artistic. She has an exceedingly winning smile, and her whole bearing betokens a frankness and heartiness of nature that makes instant friends of all beholders. There is a balance and an honest flavour to her most frivolous scenes that free them from any thought of artificiality and make her action a very acute of light comedy excellence. Mr. Irving as Horicourt displayed remarkable versatility, and a lightness which could hardly be expected from one of his evident seriousness of bent.—WASHINGTON POST.

HIS performance, in a word, told a story of horror with tremendous dramatic force and vitality, and veiled it with a subtle refinement and imagery. Miss Terry made her first appearance as Letitia Hardy, a most bewitching impersonation, and her attempt to play the hoyden was by far the most brilliant portion of her evening's work.—WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL AND CRYSTAL PALACE. The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, London, will hold at the Crystal Palace an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Scientific, Agricultural, and Industrial Products. The Exhibition will be OPENED on St. George's Day, APRIL 23, 1884, and will remain open for a period of at least six months.

All communications to be addressed, GEORGE COLLINS LEVY, Executive Commissioner, 19 and 21, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

EXTENSION OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. W.—Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE (Marchioness of Lonsdale) has graciously consented to OPEN the NEW WING, on TUESDAY, MAY 5 NEXT. Tickets to admit to the ceremony, purges for presentation, and all information can be had on application at the Hospital.—By order, PIETRO MICHELLI, Secretary.

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COACHING.

LAND AND WATER, of Aug. 11, 1883, speaking of the WONDER COACH, says:

FOR so is the one running from London to St. Albans named; and it is not badly christened either, for it is a really well done thing. The coach is very stylish-looking and very comfortable, and all the horses good, serviceable, and, what is more, sporting-looking animals, while, to make matters more attractive, it goes and returns by different roads—viz., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the route there is through Finchley and Barnet, and back through Watford and Edgware; the other days it is vice versa. This arrangement necessitates long stages, but we think it is quite as good or better for the horses as going about half the distance twice in a day, as they have to do on most road coaches. In this case they know, when their harness is taken off, their day's work is done, but in the other most of them are all in a fidget till the time comes for them to start on their return journey. Our day on the "Wonder" was a most enjoyable one. We had a team of greys to start with—four very nice ones. The near-side wheeler, a sea-bitten grey, is a model of a coach horse, very strong, but with plenty of quality and courage; while its companion, also a rare shaped one, looks a hunter all over, and the same may be said of the near-side leader, who, although not up to quite so much weight, looks like carrying a man very comfortably over a country. His partner, a dark grey, is a very good young mare. They went beautifully together. It would be hard to find a better pair of leaders. In fact, the whole team seemed very handy, and though the off-side wheeler took a bit of paying, he earned his wages.

The route was through the principal squares, getting into the Edgware-road by Hamilton-terrace, past the Crown at Cricklewood, and to the Welsh Harp, where we stopped five minutes to give the horses some grub, made of DR. RIDGE'S FOOD, have a glass of cold water, which we were allowed to do, and chat with the chery host, Mr. Warner. The grub had put new life in the horses, and the ale loosened the passengers' tongues. So we went on again very merrily through the little town of Edgware, turned to the left over Stanmore-common, as it is the prettiest road, and into the village of Stanmore, where half-way up the long hill, at the Abercorn Arms, we stopped to change horses, and in five minutes' time were on again, with another very useful lot. The two wheelers, chestnuts, are just what is wanted for their stage—compact, strong horses. The off-side leader is a wonderfully nice black horse, covered with all the qualities of quality, action, and any amount of pluck; while the near one is a very well bred bay, who, if he has not quite as much bone as the other, makes up for it in blood. He was a little awkward at starting; but, considering his shoulders were a bit tender, and the job we started from was in the middle of a steep hill, it was hardly to be wondered at. But it was only for a minute, and just enough to make a little agreeable variation; when he did go, he went. The road all the way between Stanmore and St. Albans is very hilly, and the distance 13½ miles, the Abercorn Arms, being exactly half-way from the Collars to St. Albans. The first part of this stage, through Bushey and Watford, is, of course, very much built over; but the gardens to most of the houses are exceedingly well kept and pretty, and make even this part of the journey interesting. At Watford, we pulled up at the Rose and Crown to give the horses some grub, composed of the same material as before, and then on, through eight miles of thorough country lanes, and as pretty scenery as one can imagine, to our destination. The beginning of this stage is through woods and by some very nice houses, then into a corn-growing country, where we were glad to see most of the wheat (especially in the case of the off-side leader, the proprietor of the Windsor coach, which is first-rate) looking much better than we expected to. Several fields of oats were cut. The farmers hereabouts do not seem to be asleep, as we noticed in several fields heaps of dung put out between the shocks of oats, and in one instance a pile of a dead ploughed horse before the corn was all carried. It seemed no time before we arrived at St. Stephen's, for although the hills were numerous, most of them were not very long, and we trotted steadily down and galloped merrily up them. Here we all admired the pretty garden, and in the especially pretty summer-house (which is simply a grand old yew tree, most artistically cut in the shape of a house), belonging to Mr. Findlay's residence. The road from this village to the town is a terrible one for the horses, one long and steep hill, at the top of which stands the well-known hotel, the Pavilion, and the road is so bad that it is no wonder that we found a capital hot luncheon awaiting us. This was a simple justice to, and afterwards there was plenty of time for those who cared to do so to see the town and the Abbey before the coach started again for London. At half-past three o'clock we left the Pavilion, and pulled up on the top of a hill, the Northern Station for the down train to come in, as people often come down by it for the sake of the drive back to town. However, it was so late on this occasion that after waiting some minutes we were obliged to go on before it came in. We were now behind four nice sporting-looking horses, smaller than we had had before, but they took us along at a rare pace, and made up for the time we had lost on the bridge. Theirs was the shortest stage, eight miles—a good road all the way, and the country very pretty. At South Mimms we got our last team, and a real good one it was, four as good looking nags, and as good goers as any one need to sit behind; the near-side wheeler a chestnut, handsome as a picture, with plenty of strength and substance, and all quality; while the one beside him was almost as good, a long, low, brown horse that looked a hunter all over, and we understood he was a good one too. If these horses are sent to St. Martin's-lane after a bit we shall advise everybody to friends to notice him as well as several of the others. The two leaders, both chestnuts, were also very nice horses, well matched, and did their work beautifully. They had fifteen miles to do in an hour and forty minutes, including a stop for grub at Finchley. The old saying is "it is money that makes the mare go," but with us it seemed as if it was DR. RIDGE'S FOOD that made the coach to go on so well; at any rate, if it puts as good heart and pluck into infants as it does into horses it ought to be extensively used in the nursery. We were due at Hatchett's Hotel at 6.15, and although the traffic through the last two or three miles of London streets was pretty considerable, our worthy coachman, Mr. Rumney, the proprietor of the "Wonder," was all there, and handled his team admirably, sending them along so that we arrived at our journey's end at the stated time to a minute. This ended a very pleasant day, and after saying good-bye to Mr. Rumney and his worthy coachman and guard, Mr. Sam Clarke—to whom a great many words of praise are due, for any one more obliging and good-natured it would be hard to find—we went on our several ways home. The "Wonder" coach made its last journey for a time on the St. Albans road on Wednesday last, Mr. Rumney having arranged to run it from Eastbourne to Brighton and back every day, except Sundays, from next Monday for a month or two. We wish him every success, and considering the "Wonder" has carried over 100 passengers between May and August on the St. Albans road, we confidently expect he will also load well between two such favourite watering-places. T. W. BLYTH.

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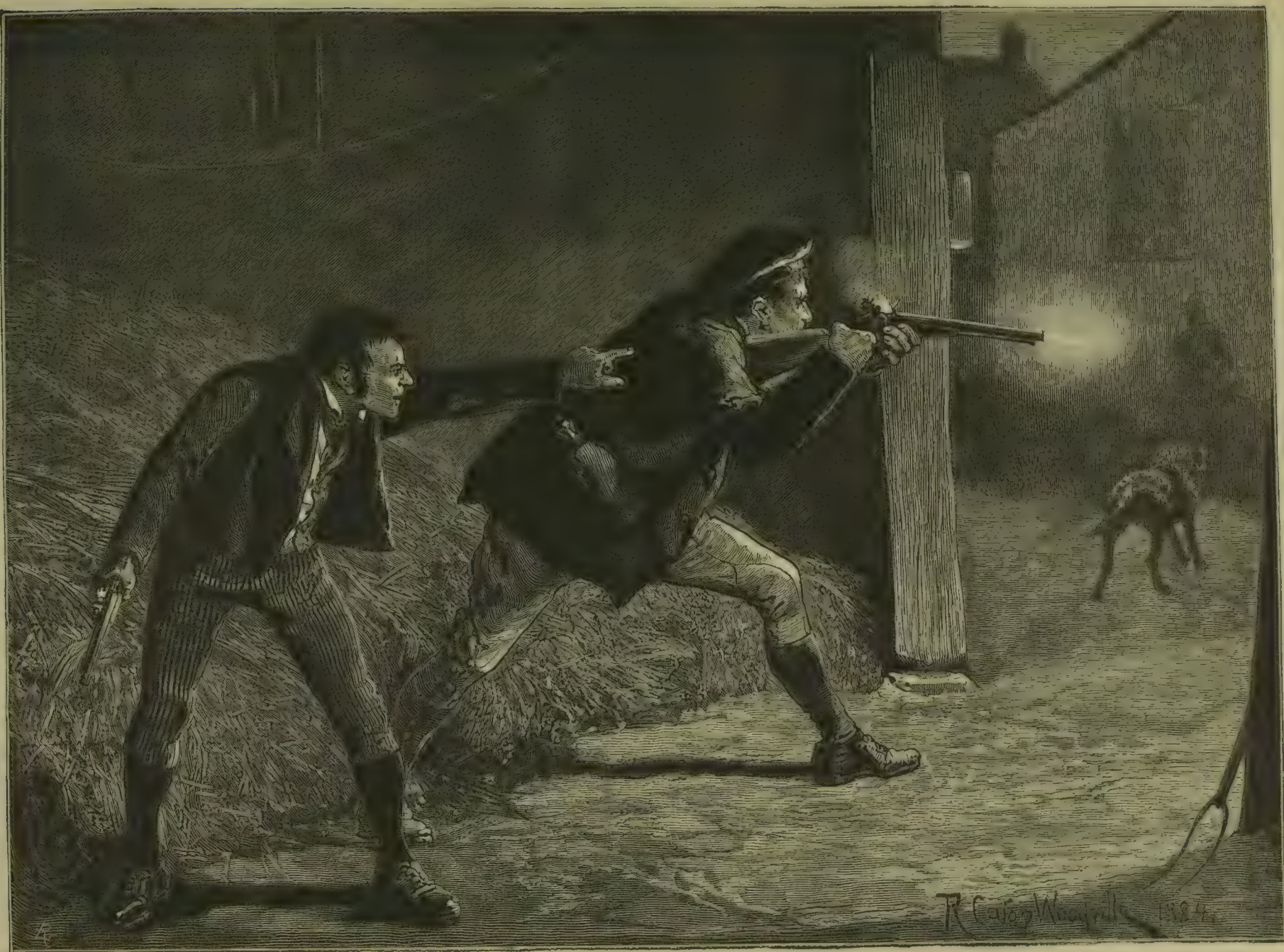
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DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

At the same time he fired both barrels, and, as a yell of pain and surprise broke the stillness, another report followed.

BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

CHAPTER XXV.



NOT so bad-looking, Gorman," Mr. Muir remarked to his son, after they had proceeded for some short distance in silence.

"Who is not so bad-looking?" asked Gorman.

"That girl, the widow woman's daughter."

"Oh! Miss Boyle. I thought, perhaps, it was the widow herself you were talking about."

"Trust me for that, lad; I'm not so blind and I'm not so foolish as to bestow much attention on an old

woman when a young one's nigh at hand. She's got quiet ways with her, too; but did you ever come across such a hawking idiot as the mother? I declare by my conscience there were times to-night when I didn't know which way to turn my eyes.

And the cracked, squealing voice of her, too! Faith, it would be a queer sort of a man, Allan-a-Dale, or Allan-a-Hill, or Allan-a anything else, would be if he wanted to meet her when he could help it."

"Certainly I should not care to keep such a forest assignation, but there is no accounting for tastes."

"That's true enough," agreed Mr. Muir, ere he relapsed once again into reverie.

The night was dark and the road bad, and as neither man seemed much disposed for conversation, they had walked more than half-way home ere Mr. Muir again spoke. Evidently he had been turning over some knotty subject in his mind.

"I wouldn't wonder," he at last began, "if there was a touch of consumption about that girl."

"What girl?" asked Gorman, who though he understood did not care to seem to do so.

"Miss Boyle, to be sure. Who else should I be speaking of? It wouldn't surprise me one bit to hear any day she was gone into a decline. Did you see the colour in her cheeks when she came through the doorway—she might have been painting them—and before five minutes were over they were as white as the candle. That was for all the world the way Carline's

cousin used to turn—the picture of health one hour, and the next looking only fit to be measured for her coffin, and it wasn't long before we had to follow hers. She got a chill at the Cultra Regatta, and before we'd the harvest in she was hopped up in Holywood Churchyard. If that girl was anything to me, I wouldn't feel just easy in my mind about her—though maybe she'd be quite as well away from this world as in it, with no one to speak to but that half-cracked old mother."

Gorman shuddered; his father's words seemed to pierce him like the thrust of a sword. Such a notion had never crossed his mind before, but, now it had been forced upon his thoughts, how should he ever banish it? Berna, his Berna, dead! That fair face hidden away for ever—that sweet voice silenced—that swaying figure cold and still! The man could have cried aloud in his agony. In a moment, the vision of a funeral procession winding slowly from out the door of Clear Stream Cottage, across the dancing rivulet, among the rose-trees, out into the lane, and thence to Dundonald Church, arose before him. It was one of those periods when the mind in imagination passes through a fiercer agony than the worst reality ever brings. He felt the sting of death, without its merciful numbing stupor. From out of life, flushed with health, in the spring-time of existence, in the fulness of her beauty, he beheld his first young love pass instantly through the golden gates, which, closing behind, shut him out from hope and happiness. He could not speak; it is no exaggeration to say he refrained from answer only because he was for the time being stricken dumb; but that silence served its purpose better than any speech could have done, for, believing he was addressing an unsympathetic auditor, Mr. Muir changed the subject of his conversation to Finney's Farm.

"I can't get the notion of leaving that lot of fine young horses up there alone with an old man and a ragamuffin dog," he observed.

"I can," answered Gorman.

"I wish you'd give me some reason for your faith—that is, if you wouldn't mind telling it out."

"But that is exactly what I do mind, very much," replied his son. "You've told me yourself you believed at one time the very grass in the County Down had ears; and there is an old story about Midas and the reeds, which, like many other old stories, holds a lesson. I am not going to talk about Finney's Farm—or Sunnyside Farm, as I mean to call it—out here, at any rate. Doey has done well by me so far, and I intend to trust him further."

"I have nothing to say against the man; only if some morning you walked up the hill and found some of your best stock maimed, and Doey stiff with a bullet in his head, you wouldn't be best pleased."

"No, faith; but if ever such a thing should come to pass, there will be a job for the hangman at the next assizes. I

swear that, and I don't care who hears me. Now, we've had quite enough about death and dying, I think, for one night; and, if you are of my opinion, we'll push on and get to the fire. What with your pleasant talk concerning the two curses of Ireland—consumption and cowardice—and the wet of these confounded roads, I am fairly shivering."

"If you meant that shot about cowardice for me, you fired wide," said Mr. Muir. "I'm no more a coward than yourself, but I do count it foolhardy for a man to walk straight into a road where he is likely to be knocked over like a rabbit."

"I won't let either fear or threats prevent my walking along any road I have got to travel," retorted Gorman, hotly. "For the rest, I never said or thought you were a coward. Only it seems to me, people cannot be very brave when a whole country side agrees to let a farm lie idle because a few lazy vagabonds declare no one shall till it."

"Well, well—you mustn't blame me, no matter what comes to pass."

"If your pleasing prophecy proves correct I shall not be here to blame you," replied his son. "Ere many days are over I think I'll go up and share Doey's hut, so that no harm may come to you through my self-will. I don't want the Ardlaw ship to founder because such a Jonah as myself happens to be among the company."

"I'll chance that," answered the farmer. "If we're to beset light to, you'd best be close at hand, maybe, to help put out the flames. All the same though, I wish any other piece of land would have served your turn—you might have had Kilmoon and welcome."

"I did not want Kilmoon."

"I know you didn't, and that's what fairly beats me. Why you should take up with a few acres on a bare hillside when the richest bit of land in the parish is offered to you passes my comprehension."

"Kilmoon is six times dearer."

"And six times better soil."

"Soil doesn't signify to me."

"More's the pity."

"Besides, I had set my heart on Finney's Farm."

"There ought to be some sense in what you set your heart on."

"I am afraid you will find there is neither sense nor reason in most of the things a man like myself takes a notion of."

"That is just what I am beginning to be afraid of myself."

"You see, Sir, you can't live my life for me."

"And I'm very sure I wouldn't wish to live it for you if I could."

"Well—well, for mercy's sake, don't let us quarrel—I want to get home—I'm chilled to my bones."

"Something has gone wrong with you to-night, Gorman. I wonder what it is."

"Is not walking up to the knees in mud enough to try the

temper of any man? I wonder, seeing the magnificent roads they have in Antim, you Down folk are not ashamed of the metal you lay down. It grinds fairly into pulp."

"That's been the way ever since Mr. Desmond forced them to pull all the turnpikes down."

"How did he force them?"

"He wouldn't pay toll, and it wasn't likely anybody else would. He went clean over the Newtonards Bar, horse and dog-cart, and groom and himself. He was a Justice of the Peace, and he spent his life trying legally to break the law. One day in Belfast he was driving a pair through Donegall-place, and one of them, being a trifle skittish, got on the side path. Well, hey had him up, and inflicted a fine, and he went away. A month later what does he do but goes into town with a four-in-hand—three horses and an ox—and may I never stir, but he drove the length of High-street, in the busiest part of the day, with the horses in the road and the ox on the curb. There was nothing in the Corporation by-laws then providing against such a thing; and he laughed at the police. No matter what he did after that, nobody interfered with him."

"What an agreeable person!"

"He was pleasant enough to speak to, but hard—just the reverse of his son Cornelius. They say it broke his heart to see Conny light a second candle one night when there was company. Here's Ardilaw, at last."

"Thank Heaven!" ejaculated Gorman.

"And I see Carline's kept up a fine fire in your sitting-room."

"Carline is worth her weight in gold."

"That's saying a deal for any woman. But there's worse than Carline."

"There are, faith, and we needn't go out of Ardilaw to find them."

Which retort so confirmed Mr. Muir's notion concerning something having "put Gorman out" that he decided it might be wise to hold his peace.

They were met on the threshold by Carline, her hair a little tossed, her face somewhat scorched, her manner bright and excited. Gorman looked at her, and again his heart sank within him. His thoughts recurred to the cousin who had caught cold at Cultra Regatta, and he wondered if all beauty in woman was to be regarded but as death's sign manual. In that soft deceitful climate were all things fair and tender created only for the grave?

"Come in," she exclaimed, "and see the fire I've built up for you. I made Peter fetch in a great basket of turf, and it's all of a glow. He wouldn't stop to see you, he said he had nothing worth speaking about. Oh! and he bid me give you the cutting whip you left up there. He was afraid you might think you had lost it."

"Thank you, Carline; I am glad to see it again," and Gorman took the little gold-mounted whip in his hand and slashed the air, as a lad might have done."

"You set great store by that," said Mr. Muir, the strongest passion in whose strong nature was jealousy.

"I do. It was a present."

"I thought as much. From some lady, no doubt."

"You are wrong for once, father. I gave it to myself, with many good wishes, in the days when I was rich enough to make presents. I rejoice to have it in my hand again."

Mr. Muir possessed such excellent sense that he failed to believe one word of this story. Hitherto he had found Gorman truthful to an extent verging on folly; but "a man," argued the farmer, "can't doubt the evidence of his senses." Here was Gorman, who all the way from Clear Stream had been sulky as sulky could be, now laughing and singing like a boy. Clearly the whip had been a love token. Some place there lived a strange woman, who eventually would take his son from him. It was for her sake he wanted to make money fast, and would have nothing to say to Miss Garnsey, and "most times" went himself to the post for letters. Yes, if once Gorman got "a bit before the world" he should lose him—lose the son he loved as he once thought never to love anything; who was the height of good company when "no mood was on him"; who was something to be proud of, to think about, to plan with, and plot for.

Such a change as came over Gorman from the time he entered Ardilaw, Mr. Muir decided, was never beheld. He joked with Bell about her sour looks, and did not even draw down his own brows when the farmer suggested that lady might chance, before she was much older, to have Mrs. Boyle for sister instead of mother-in-law. "She's set her cap at Gorman now, and I'm all out in the cold," he exclaimed.

That night Gorman had a pleasant look and word for every one; and before his father went to bed, the young fellow, standing in the middle of the old drawing-room, said: "I think, Sir, I spoke to you as we were coming home as I ought not to have done, and I want to beg your pardon."

Mr. Muir felt quite taken aback; his heart swelled with emotion. Rudeness, quarrelling, and cold self-consideration had so entirely ruled his home that Gorman's unintelligible pettishness and impetuous repentance filled his heart with a sensation as new as strange.

"Tuts, that's nothing," he exclaimed; "don't imagine that though you are my son I forget you're a grown man and have a right to your own notions. The only thing troubles me is that I often think we don't rightly understand one another. There's many a way I might help you if I only knew betimes you wanted help."

"Perhaps," said Gorman, doubtfully.

"Well, I'll try to get some sleep now, at any rate. I want to go to the town early to-morrow. Don't be vexing yourself about me. When you give me a sore heart I'll tell you, never fear."

"I trust I never may. I trust in God I never may!" answered his son, earnestly.

"Then likely you'll tell me some day why you set such store by the cutting whip."

"Yes; that I will," and Gorman broke into a ringing laugh. "Good-night, father; pleasant dreams. I am not going to bed for a long time yet, so if you hear any noise you'll know I am making it."

"Good-night," said Mr. Muir, with a nod. He had never, in all the fifty years of his life, arrived at that stage of conventional affection which induces members of a family—living under the same roof—to shake hands on meeting and parting, and he felt shy about beginning such a practice.

When he was once more alone, Gorman again took up the cutting whip and looked at it with a satisfied smile.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Over Ardilaw the very genius of Silence seemed keeping mute watch. Not a sound broke the stillness. It was a night when nor bird nor beast appeared wakeful; not a twig stirred, not a dead leaf fell. The stones in the river might have been thick with moss, so muffled was the flow of the water. In the outbuildings Mr. Muir's cattle were sleeping quietly; even the wild birds lay close in their hiding-places. The darkness suggested the idea that it was holding its breath to listen for the coming of some catastrophe. Out from the room where Carline's turf-fire, more than once replenished since she lifted

her lovely face for her brother's parting kiss, was burning low Gorman stepped as though shod with velvet. For two or three minutes he stood at the foot of the wide staircase listening intently. Throughout the old house there reigned silence, utter, complete. The very mice that night went about their business gingerly.

Satisfied that everyone was at rest, Gorman passed back into the sitting-room he had just left, exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout shooting-boots, fastened on strong serviceable leggings, buttoned a rough top-coat across his chest, put on a glengarry cap, looked carefully to the priming of a pair of pistols which he thrust into one deep pocket, dropped a flask containing whisky undiluted into the other, and thus provided against all contingencies of weather, time, and danger, once more stole out into the hall, opened noiselessly the heavy oaken door, which he locked from the outside, carrying the key off with him, and keeping close under the sullen shadow thrown by the house that made the darkness wellnigh impenetrable, he made his way down to the stream at a point nearer Ardilaw than that once chosen by Carline for her meeting with the Ensign. Here a couple of trunks of trees, roughly shorn of their branches, had been thrown across the water, and over these Gorman made his way to the opposite bank. Arrived there, he proceeded up stream, still taking heed to his steps, and taking advantage of such shelter as the nut-bushes and other undergrowth afforded, as much as possible avoiding the open, and, where the lower path was practicable, never venturing up on the higher ground. With stealthy caution he thus pursued his course till he reached Finney's Farm. Then, feeling his way over some great stones placed in the bed of the river, he recrossed to the south-east bank.

There he paused; and, imitating exactly the flop and scurry of a water-rat suddenly surprised, listened. From the direction of the house which had been burnt down came the peevish yap-yapping of a dog, barking for very irritation at having been disturbed out of sound sleep. That sound died away, and was followed by the whirr—r—r of a pheasant. Gorman waited about half a minute after that ere, still neglecting no precaution, he climbed the bank, and, under cover of a ditch surmounted by a hedge of straggling thorn, struck as straight as possible for the inclosure where his young horses were nightly sheltered.

This inclosure owed its origin partly to the ingenuity and greatly to the selfishness of Mr. Peter Doey. Having made up his mind that taking service with young Muir would insure various pecuniary advantages to himself, he determined that—seeing furthering his master's interests was likely to advance his own—no stone should be left unturned which could possibly ensure success to the new venture.

"And where am I to stop, Sorr," he asked, after Gorman had unfolded a vague plan for housing his young cattle; "airly and late as I'd need to be on the ground?"

"Oh! you might find a lodging almost anywhere close at hand, I should think," conjectured Gorman.

"Yes; or I mightn't. When a man is expected to give his whole thought to one matter it's half the battle for him to be able to think that thought without disturbance. You don't know, master, the power of consideration I can get through if I can have peace to smoke my pipe, without having the heart broke in me by a scolding woman and a lot of crying babbies. You let me rig up a shanty for myself inside those four bare walls—a few boards and a barrowful of straw won't ruin you—and I'll plan a yard for the colts and another for the older and steadier creatures, God bless them all! and then I'll be myself in the middle of them like Noah in his ark, and devil one of the lot will lift a hoof or give a cough but me and Sniff will know the reason."

Thus it came to pass that Mr. Doey now resided upon the premises. In the west window of his hut there shone, as Gorman beheld from afar, a steady light, not fierce—but subdued—the sort of light which might keep in all night, and which, in fact, Mr. Doey was in the habit of so keeping. A white blind was drawn across the glass, but no shadow could be seen reflected on it; apparently the house was closely shut up for the night; even the sleepless Sniff gave no sign of life.

Cautiously Gorman trod softly along by the railings of the inclosure, formed of unbarked young fir-trees split in two, till he came to a gate, which opened for his entrance and closed after him as if by magic; then a hand was laid on his arm, and Peter guided him to a shed hard by, into which both men passed noiselessly.

"They'll be nigh at hand now," whispered Doey; "sit down on the hay."

"My gun," said Gorman, in the same low tone.

"Here she is, ready loaded. Don't fire her till I give Sniff the word, and then, for the Lord's sake, aim low."

"You're sure, Doey, the charge is all right? Wouldn't it be safer to draw it and reload?"

"Tits!" was the contemptuous reply. "Now, don't be fretting about the gun. She's all right. Lay your hand on Sniff's back, and you'll know when they're in the meadow, though you can't hear a beetle rustling."

Gorman, thus admonished and directed, laid his hand on the dog, who was apparently plunged in refreshing slumber. For five minutes—ten—fifteen—an unbroken silence prevailed; then, suddenly, he became conscious of a creeping of Sniff's skin, and knew the animal had raised his head, and cocked one vagabond ear.

"Quiet," muttered Peter, in a lengthened drawl. "It's you, Sorr," he added, "throws the poor brute out. Don't touch him any more. They're coming."

Yes, they were coming. Young Muir rather felt than heard their approach; and, rising, took his gun, and, peering out into the night, waited Doey's signal.

Gorman felt his excitement rising to an almost uncontrollable extent. He could hear Sniff's panting breathing, and through the darkness was able to distinguish the figures of two men. They went straight up to the hut Doey had erected inside the burnt house, and knocked, at first gently, then more loudly.

"Be ready, Sorr," whispered Doey, lifting his own gun.

"Oughtn't we to challenge them?" said Gorman.

"Challenge be —," retorted Doey, at the same time striking the ground with his foot.

Instantly Sniff flew out, barking furiously.

"Whatever you do, no higher nor their legs;" and, so saying, Doey ran forward with a wild shout of defiance. At the same moment he fired both barrels, and, as a yell of pain and surprise broke the stillness, another report followed. This time there came only a curse; and Gorman, pulling out his pistols, was about to rush towards the men, who were now in full retreat, when Doey held him back, exclaiming, "No murder, Sorr! God preserve you, Mr. Gorman, keep quiet. What they've got will do for them this while. No, you shan't. If you want to shoot somebody, shoot me, or Sniff. What the — is that?" he broke off to exclaim, as a loud shout of "Help! help!" rang out across the night.

In one second Gorman was over the fence and flying in the direction whence the sound came, with Sniff, hounded on by his master, joyously leading the van, while Doey himself

hurried after at a speed of which no one could have supposed him capable.

"Are you hurt?" he cried, helping Gorman to raise a man who was stretched full length on the sward. "Speak, whoever you are. What's wrong with you?"

"It's my father," said Gorman. "See to him while I go after those scoundrels."

"Just see to him yourself," retorted Doey. "What call had he coming where he wasn't wanted? Nobody could have hurt him if he hadn't put himself forward; and as for those scoundrels, as you call them, I know where they'll be to be found to-morrow if you want them. If the calves of their legs are smarting now, they'll be smarting worse in the morning. That's right, Sorr, give him a sup of whisky; he's only shook a bit. He'll be as well as ever in a minute. Lean on me, Mr. Muir. It was the throw you got, wasn't it?—ay, I deemed as much. Lean heavier, Sorr; put your full weight on me. Don't be a hair afraid; I'll not go over with you. Now, Mr. Gorman, pull yourself together; your father's worth a dozen dead ones yet—aren't you, Mr. Muir? You'll live to bury all of us, maybe. Here, Sniff, hie home, my lad. Heth and feth, if he hasn't the sense of all the Christians in the parish."

Still feeling dizzy and confused, with a vague wonder as to how he came to be walking in the middle of the night down the hill leading to Ardilaw supported by his son and Peter Doey, Mr. Muir eventually found himself tottering along his own back avenue, crossing his own stable-yard, entering his kitchen, and speculating, in a dreamy sort of way, what Bell would find to remark about the mud three men's boots were capable of leaving upon the floor.

"We'll have him up to bed now, Mr. Gorman," said Doey, whose experience both in matters of accident and of drunkenness might be considered exhaustive; and, acting on this suggestion, Mr. Muir was, as Peter expressed the matter, "convoyed" up stairs, only to be confronted with the awful apparition of Miss Isabella in nightgown and nightcap.

Mrs. Caudle herself could not have presented a more terrifying spectacle.

"I'd like to know," she was beginning, when Gorman cut across her speech.

"Should you," he said; "then you won't know to-night. Some one must sit up with my father. Shall I call Carline?"

"Certainly not, so long as I am mistress in the house," answered Bell.

"Ah! and it's not here you'd be stopping long, Miss, if some I know had their own way," murmured Peter, with rapturous admiration.

"Does that man want any drink?" asked Miss Muir.

"If he does, I can give it to him," said Gorman. "Thank you, Doey," he added, "I couldn't have got my father into bed as you've done. Now come down stairs with me. There's hot water about the house some place, I suppose—the kitchen fire is never to say out, and —"

"Give me a drop, master, without any water at all—just as much as you could cock your finger over. What's that you're saying, Sorr? Will I stop here, or will you go with me? Ha! ha! It's little you know of Peter yet. Just turn in where you are, and have a good sound sleep yourself, Mister Gorman; and I'll take my old bones up the hill and have an hour or two there. Won't I be afraid? Ah, there, get along with you, do! Now, wait till I tell you, and mind what I'm saying. This blessed night as ever was we've scotched the last snake on Finney's Farm. You go to Beechfield to-morrow morning and take a lease of the land. *Get a promise in writing from Garnsey. — I know him. —* Nobody'll ever trouble you again. They'll be laughed out of the county. Leave it all to me. I know how to deal with them."

"But, good heavens! Doey, men with that amount of shot in their legs must feel revergentful."

"Devil a shot, Mr. Gorman. *I loaded with bay salt!*"

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Llandaff has consented to become a patron of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised a second donation of £1000 to the building fund of Truro Cathedral.

Mrs. Perry-Herrick, of Beaumanor Park, Leicester, has contributed £1000 towards the fund for the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral.

The Prebendal Stall of Ealdland, in St. Paul's Cathedral, has been conferred on the Rev. J. Russell Stock, Rector of All-hallows-the-Great and Less, Upper Thames-street.

The *Newcastle Journal* announces that the Duke of Northumberland has subscribed £8000 towards the Bishop of Newcastle's fund for new churches.

The Prince of Wales has intimated that Monday, May 5, will be a convenient day for his laying the foundation-stone of the new central tower of Peterborough Cathedral.

The Rev. W. A. Fearon, Head Master of Durham Collegiate School, has been appointed Head Master of Winchester College, in succession to the Rev. G. Ridding, D.D., Bishop-Designate of Southwell.

The National Society for Educating the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church has received £200 from Mr. W. Hodgson towards the fund now being raised to meet the exceptional claims upon the society at this crisis.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the funds for the restoration and enlargement of the parish church at Kew will, by the permission of the Duke of Wellington, be held in the Riding-School at Knightsbridge on May 14, 15, and 16 next. The bazaar will be under Royal and distinguished patronage.

Arrangements have been made for the consecration of Dr. Sydney Lynton, Bishop Designate of Riverina, N.S.W., at the same time as that of Dr. Ridding to the Bishopric of Southwell. The ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on May 1.

The committee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society have been enabled to accept the offer of £1000 lately made to them by a lady for the benefit of Liverpool, on condition that a second £1000 were contributed by other donors to meet it. This has now been done, and the interest accruing from these two sums will go towards curates' stipends.

The vexed question of the site of the proposed cathedral for Liverpool has been settled by the choice of the site of St. John's churchyard, adjacent to Lime-street, which is said to have been spoken favourably of by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. As it is in the very centre of the city, her Majesty's Government's objection to the scheme is the fear of the cathedral being dwarfed by St. George's Hall.

The Vestry of St. Marylebone, in which is vested the freehold of the parish church, has, after protracted discussion, unanimously given its consent to the alteration and improvement of the interior of the church as proposed by the Rector and a committee of parishioners. The plan involves the removal of the upper side galleries, which spoil an otherwise finely-proportioned interior, the throwing out a handsome chancel, and the entire reseating of the body of the church. These alterations will necessitate an outlay estimated at from £13,000 to £15,000, of which £4000 has been subscribed.

The Crown living of Stokenham, near Kingsbridge, Devon, of the value of £625 a year, void by the death of the Rev. John C. Carwithen, has been conferred on the Rev. Charles W. Stubbs, Vicar of Granborough, Winslow, Bucks.

Last Saturday afternoon the Hon. Mrs. Fremantle, wife of the Hon. Canon Fremantle, for seventeen years Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone, was presented with a portrait (by Mr. Oulless, R.A.) of her husband as a memento from the parishioners of their sojourn among them. The reason for the rev. gentleman leaving the parish in which he has made himself so popular is that he has accepted a Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and the vacancy caused by his resignation is filled by the Rev. Mr. Lee.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation held their annual meeting last week for the distribution of their surplus income for last year in grants to meet benefactions offered by others on behalf of benefices with net incomes not exceeding £200 per annum. The applications received were, as in most recent years, far more numerous than the governors could satisfy, and they were again obliged to make a careful selection. The benefices to which grants were promised are situated in all parts of England and Wales, and range in value from £18 to £184 per annum. The total value of the grants was £17,000, and of the benefactions offered to obtain them £24,242.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has consented to open the new wing of St. Mary's Hospital, containing seventy beds, on May 6, on which occasion she will also distribute the prizes to the hospital students.—Her Royal Highness was present at a concert given for the benefit of Mrs. Moncrieff, in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, yesterday week.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army was held at the United Service Institution on the 20th inst., the report showing that there had been a falling off in donations, while the expenditure continued in excess of the income. His Royal Highness, pleading strongly for pecuniary assistance for the establishment, said that the internal arrangements of the institution were very satisfactory, and everything had been done that was possible to promote economy in the administration. Further help was, however, required, and he asked all who valued the schools to assist in supporting them. The average number of pupils under education during the year had been 116. It was announced that the widow of General F. C. Aylmer has presented £1000, and that the executors of the late Rev. Mr. Thurlow have given £1000 as the purchase-money of a presentation, and another £1000 as a donation to the fund.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the House of Charity in Soho was held on the 20th inst. in that institution, Mr. W. C. Cocks presiding. On the motion of Lord Ashley, seconded by Archdeacon Hessey, the report of the past year, which showed that 453 persons had been relieved during that period, was adopted.

A conversazione in connection with the Homes for Little Boys at Farningham and Swanley was held on the 20th inst. at the Mansion House. The reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress took place in the saloon at half-past seven. There were from 700 to 800 visitors present. Considerable interest was evinced by the practical illustrations of the boys' skill in several branches of trade to be seen in the saloon and the vestibule. During the evening a selection of music was rendered by a military band, comprising boys from the home at Farningham; while various pieces of sacred music were sung by a chorus of boys from the institution at Swanley. At half-past eight the Lord Mayor took the chair in the Egyptian Hall, and in a brief speech referred to the great good the two homes did in rescuing lads from an exposed and possibly a criminal life, and in setting them in the way of earning an honest livelihood. Mr. A. O. Charles, the secretary, afterwards briefly reviewed the history of the homes during an existence of twenty years, dwelling especially upon the educational results the institutions were able to show. In conclusion, he made an urgent appeal for funds; and subscriptions to about £500 were announced.

An amateur dramatic performance in aid of the funds of the reformatory ship Cornwall was given on Tuesday evening, by the "Strolling Players," at the St. George's Hall, Langham-place, when the comedy by W. S. Gilbert, entitled "On Guard," was performed, and the comedietta "Cut Off with a Shilling." The performance was under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Frederica of Hanover.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week at a meeting in support of the funds for the completion of the rebuilding of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, held at the Mansion House. Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Cardinal Manning, Sir Hardinge Giffard, and others, and resolutions were passed cordially approving of the object, £1500 being subscribed in the room.

A conference was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir T. Chambers, to consider a proposal for forming a limited liability company to build improved industrial dwellings. It was recommended that an eligible site should be purchased in Southwark, at a cost of about £10,000, the building of four hundred rooms being estimated to cost £20,000 more. It was decided to form a company with a capital of £30,000.

A numerous company assembled at the residence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton-street yesterday week, to consider the details of a new scheme for assisting deserving families in the East End and other parts of the metropolis to emigrate to the North-West provinces of the Canadian Dominion. Mr. Burdett-Coutts explained the details of the scheme, after which a resolution was moved by the Marquis of Lorne and carried, that a committee should be formed to carry out the work.

The anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, took place yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. Sir William M'Arthur, M.P., took the chair, and was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Mr. J. C. Clarke, M.P., Sir James Anderson, and about 250 ladies and gentlemen. The subscriptions amounted to £2574. During the evening forty girls and forty boys marched into the room and sang very sweetly a part-song.

The Council of the British Archaeological Association have selected Tenby as the scene of their congress during the summer, with visits to Pembroke, Manor Bere, St. David's, and other places of antiquarian interest in the vicinity.

To the Royal Free Hospital and other London charities were bequeathed sums amounting to £64,000 under the will, made in 1881, of Major-General Thomas Alfred Longcroft. Two years later, when an invalid, the General made a fresh will, diverting the money from the charities to his relatives. The latter was disputed in the Probate Court on Saturday; but after some evidence had been given, counsel for the institutions represented withdrew their opposition to the later will, for which the Court thereupon pronounced.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F and G H (Norwich).—An improvement on the last. If found correct, it shall appear.

C P (Upper Tooting).—You are right. The presence of the harmless, necessary black Pawn adds difficulty to the other merits of the problem.

Two Duffers.—Sui-mate means self-mate.

S B (Nelson-square).—In No. 2082, if Black moves the Pawn, White's continuation is 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), &c.

R O (Hodnet).—We require the contributor's name and address before examining problems.

PREPOTS.—Too simple, we regret to say.

NR (Moscow).—We shall be glad to comply with your request, but we cannot understand the address. Please send it to us in English.

GAMES AND PROBLEMS received with thanks from G W L (Cardiff), F A V (Dursley), R M L (West Buckland), and C T Salisbury (Newport).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2076, 2077, and 2078 received from O H Bate (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2081 from Henry Beech (London, Canada); and Rev J. Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.); of No. 2083 from E D Harvey, C Belton (Tidles), George Price (Tidles), and E J Winter Wood; of No. 2084 from Swindon, Z Ingold, Emile Frau, G E May, R O (Hodnet), and E L G; of No. 2085 from T D Lewis, G C Baxter (New Forest), Neville Tebbutt (Jersey), C B N, A H Mann, R M L, Carl Friedleben, Emile Frau, Polytechniker, E J Posno, J T W, D W (Udny), William Miller (Cork), W F R (Swansea), W Kirby, and J R (Blyth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2086 received from H B. Ben Nevis, G S Oldfield, H Lucas, P B Harrison, L Desanges, A Chapman, Lardner (Bognor), Swindon, E Louden, E E H, C B N, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, C S Cox, A W Scrutton, W Hillier, Z Ingold, A Mann, F E (Dursley), A W Overton, R L Southwell, N S Harris, Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, M O'Halloran, Norfolk Dunning, Two Duffers, T G Headley, C F Monckton, F Ferris, James Pilkington, H K Audrey, G W Law, Rev J Gaskin (Reims), Carl Friedleben, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L L Greenway, Frank Pickering, Hereward, Gaila Raz Whetlow (Kew), W H Mosant, Dr F St. H Blacklock, Aaron Harper, H Wardell, S Lowndes, S Bullen, W M B (Tulse Hill), A Schmucke, Rev W Anderson, George Jolley, A C Haines, E P Valliamy, Henry James Ede, J H Shaw (Liverpool), T Brandreth, Shadforth, W D Easton, J T W, John Perry, D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), R H Brook, B L Dyke, H H Noyes, F and G Hewitt, K (Bridgwater), Raymond, Gyp, Mike Andrews, P J F Macanlay, Julia Short, L Wynnan, J G Anstey, J R (Edinburgh), John Holcson (Maidstone), Mrs Monckton, E H C (Salisbury), Jumble, W Biddle, J B (Sunderland), Irene, E J Winter Wood, William Miller (Cork), Bernard Green, Cuddy and Chubbly, Henry Frau (Lyons), G E May, Pilgrim, Emmo (Darlington), J J Criddle, Y M F S (Brentford), George J Veale, G T B Kyngdon, R B Leech, T G (Ware), W F R (Swansea), Arthur T Froggatt, G W Bowles, W Kirby, W C Clew, John Simpson Junior, J R (Blyth), E L G, T D Lewis, Laura Greaves, and E Casella (Paris).

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

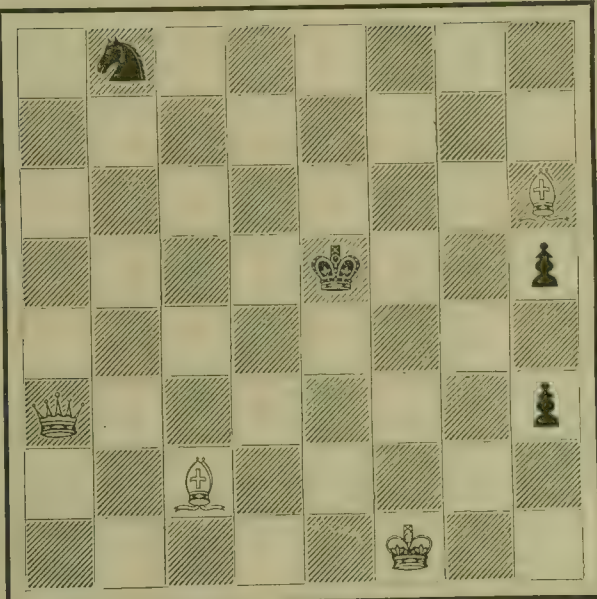
No. 2084.		No. 2085.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to B 6th.	K to Kt 4th	1. B to B 3rd	K to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K 5th	K takes R	2. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K moves
3. Kt to B 7th	Mate.	3. Q or R mates.	

NOTE.—The variations should present no difficulty.

PROBLEM No. 2088.

By JAN DRITINA.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following is the first of the two Games played between Messrs. Fadden and Thorold on the occasion of the annual match between Bath and Clifton in February last. The second game, won also by Mr. Thorold, was, unfortunately, spoiled for publication by an early oversight on the part of his adversary.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P to Q Kt 4th	R to K B sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. B to B 4th	Q to Q 6th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	Black was not at his best on this occasion. The excursion of the Queen loses time, and assists the development of White's game.	
4. P to K R 4th	P to K 5th	24. P to B 5th	P to K R 6th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	25. P to K 6th	Kt to B 3rd
6. Kt takes B P	K takes Kt	26. Q to R to sq	P takes P
7. P to Q 4th		27. B takes P	Q to Kt 3rd
Mr. Thorold is the inventor of this variation of the gambit, and conducts it with consummate skill and resource.		28. B to Q 6th	R to Q sq
8. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Q to K B 4th	R to K R sq
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	29. Kt to R 2nd seems to yield no better result than the move in the text.	
10. B to Q 3rd	P to B 3rd	30. B takes B	K takes B
11. Castles	K to K sq	31. Q to B 7th (ch)	K takes P
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th	32. Q to R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 5th
Better than 12. Kt takes Kt. As it is, the centre Pawn is given up for the advantage R, an exchange in which White has the best of the bargain.		The Knight is lost anyhow. If 32. K to Q 4th, then follows 33. Q to K 5th (ch), &c.	
13. Q to K 2nd	Q takes R P	33. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Q 4th
14. B takes Kt	B takes B	Of course if 33. Q takes R mate follows by 34. Q to K B 7th.	
15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	34. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B 5th
16. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to R 4th	35. P to Q 5th	K to Kt 4th
17. Q takes K P	Kt to Q 2nd	(dis. ch)	
18. P to B 4th	R to K Kt sq	36. P to R 4th (ch)	K to R 3rd
19. B to K 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd	37. P to Kt 5th (ch)	P takes P
20. Q to B 4th	B to K 2nd	38. R to K B 6th	Q takes R
21. Q to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th	(ch)	
		39. Q takes Q (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
		40. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
		41. Q to Q B 6th (ch).	

Black resigned.

Hereward writes from Oxford: "In a return-match this term, played on the 11th inst., seventeen a side, the University beat the City by 163 to 143. The same nine players who in the last match with the City lost 10 games to 6, this time won by 9 to 6. The glorious uncertainty of Chess." Not so, Hereward; the glorious uncertainty of Chessplayers.

The Athenæum Club defeated South Norward on the 17th inst. There were ten players a side, and the score was—Athenæum, 73; Norward, 24.

Twenty-five competitors have entered the lists at the Liverpool Chess Club to play for the silver cup presented by Mr. Rutherford.

A match between the Manchester Chess Club and the local Athenæum Club was played in the new club-rooms of the former on the 15th inst. There were fifteen players a side, and twenty-eight games were contested. Of these the Athenæum won fifteen, lost twelve, and drew one.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Royal Horticultural Society a silver cup to be competed for at the exhibition of the society in Aberdeen, to be held during the visit of the British Association next year.

The annual dinner of the Press Club was held last Saturday night in the Venetian Room of Holborn Restaurant. There was a large attendance of journalists, including representatives of the German, French, and American press. Mr. H. H. S. Pearce, presided. Among the guests were the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Barclay, M.P., Mr. R. T. Reid, M.P., Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. Justice Paul (Queensland), Mr. Augustus Harris, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Charles Kelly, and Mr. James Thompson.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 16, 1883), with a codicil (dated Nov. 1 following), of Mr. Robert Hanbury, for more than fifty years a partner in the firm of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., late of The Brewery, Brick-lane, Spitalfields; and of Poles, in the parish of Thundridge, Hertfordshire, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Charles Addington Hanbury and George Hanbury, the sons, Edmund Smith Hanbury, the grandson, and Thomas Fowell Buxton, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £694,000. The testator leaves all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold messuages and hereditaments in the county of Hertford to his grandson Edmund Smith Hanbury, the son of his late son Robert Culling Hanbury, M.P.; a house and land at Highworth, Wilts, to his son Edgar Hanbury; a house and land near Ascot to his son Gurney Hanbury; and a house in Onslow-square to his granddaughter Emily Hanbury. He directs certain freehold farms and lands in the counties of Essex and Wilts to be sold, and the proceeds to go with the residuary personal estate. The residue of his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates he gives to his said grandson. He bequeaths £500 to the President and Council of Haileybury College, the interest to be applied for a theological prize or prizes; £500 each to Christchurch Schools, Ware; the Schools at Wadesmill; the Church Missionary Society; the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Church of England Scripture Readers' Society; and the Home for Little Boys at Farningham; £100 to the Hertford Infirmary; £50 to the Old Men's Society, Ware; all his manuscripts and personal chattels and effects, the plate, pictures, and engravings at his mansion house at Poles, the money at his bankers at Ware, and £50,000 to his grandson the said Edmund Smith Hanbury; £60,000 to his son Charles Addington Hanbury; £91,000 to his son George Hanbury; £47,000 to his son Gurney Hanbury; £65,000 to his son Edgar Hanbury; £3000 to his granddaughter Emily Hanbury; £5000 to his granddaughter the Hon. Mrs. Mabel Tollemache; £5000, upon trust, for his granddaughter Caroline Rachel Hanbury; £5000 each to his grandsons Evan Hanbury and Anthony Ashley Hanbury; pensions to various persons, in connection with his firm; and numerous legacies to relatives, friends, every clerk in the employ of his firm, household servants, labourers, under-gardeners and others. The several policies of insurance on his life, amounting together to £20,000, with all the bonuses and other sums receivable thereunder, are left to or upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Madeline Chapman, in addition to the money settled on her at her marriage. As to the residue of the personality, he leaves one eleventh, upon trust, for his said daughter for life, and the remaining ten elevenths, and also the one eleventh on the death of his daughter, between his four sons, Charles Addington, George, Gurney, and Edgar, and his grandson Edmund Smith Hanbury.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1882) of Captain Noel Bryan Hovenden Vardon, late of No. 5, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, who died on Dec. 24 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by George Norwood Ryan, Egbert Pell Vardon, and Charles Richard Durant, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £144,000. The testator leaves his house in Queen's-gate, his stables in Queen's-gate-mews, his furniture, pictures, and plate, and £50,000 to Mrs. Katherine Vardon; £500 each to his aunts, Mrs. Bertha Vardon and Mrs. William Maule; £500 each to his executors; and the rest of his estate to be equally divided between his sister, Mrs. Emily Laura Bethune Walker, his nephews, and niece.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1880), with a codicil (dated April 13, 1883), of Mr. John Henry Dallmeyer, late of No. 19, Bloomsbury-street, W.C., optician, and of Sunnyfield, Hampstead-heath, who died on Dec. 30 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Dallmeyer, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £78,000. The testator gives to his wife £250, his residence, with the furniture and effects, and £600 per annum for life, to be reduced to £100 per annum if she marries again; and there are specific and pecuniary bequests to children, and legacies to clerks, foremen, and workmen. Special provision is made for one or more of his sons to succeed to his business in order of seniority; and the fund kept at the London and County Bank for his disabled workmen and workmen's widows, is given to such son as shall so succeed him. The residue of his property, subject to a discretion given to his trustees, is to be held, upon trust, for accumulation, until his youngest child attains twenty-one, and then for all his children.

The will (dated July 10, 1883), with a codicil (dated Jan. 17, 1884), of Mrs. Mary Tait, late of No. 22 York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Jan. 18 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by John Cook and Worsley Battersby, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £71,000. The testatrix bequeaths an annuity of £600 to Mary Jane Carlyle in satisfaction of the annuity of £500 given to her by the will of testatrix's brother, Robert Carlyle; and other legacies. She also bequeaths, under the name of "The Carlyle Bequest," £2000 each to the Royal Infirmary Lunatic Asylum and Lock Hospital, the Northern Hospital, the Southern Hospital, the North South and East Dispensaries, the Infirmary for Children, the Training-ship Indefatigable, the Liverpool Homes for Aged Mariners, the Seamen's Orphan Institution, the Blue-Coat Hospital, the Boy's Orphan Asylum, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, all of Liverpool;—the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Institution, Snaresbrook; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Caledonian-road; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; the London Orphan Asylum, St. Helen's-place; the National Life-Boat Institution, the Birkenhead Hospital, and the Birkenhead Industrial School;—£1000 each to the Bootle Borough Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, Liverpool; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Liverpool; the Girls' Orphan Asylum, Liverpool; the Indigent Orphan Asylum, Liverpool; and the School for the Indigent Blind, Liverpool; and the general residue of her estate, including, on the death of Mary Jane Carlyle, the capital sum to be set apart to meet the annuity to her, to be applied in augmentation of the charitable bequests proportionately to the respective amounts thereof.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1875) of Mr. Thomas Chenery, editor of the Times, formerly of No. 17, Connaught-square, but late of No. 16, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, barrister-at-law, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mr. John McMillan, of 16, Adelaide-road, N.W., barrister-at-law, and Mr. John Cameron McDonald, of Printing House-square, E.C., the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn under £21,000. The testator, besides legacies of £500 to each executor, leaves the residue of his property, upon trust, for the maintenance of his sister, Miss Mary Byron Chenery, an invalid, the said J. McMillan being designated her guardian; and on her death he bequeaths the residue, with any accumulations, subject to a legacy of £300 to his friend Dr. Christian David Ginsburg, to be equally divided between the children of his executor Mr. McMillan.



SKETCHES IN EGYPT: LUXOR.



STRAW-PLAITING IN BEDFORDSHIRE: A LUTON LASS.

STRAW-PLAITING IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

The female rural population of many villages in the counties of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, within thirty or forty miles north of London, find employment in plaiting the fine wheat-straw grown in the silicious soil of that country, which is peculiarly well adapted to furnish the materials of this simple branch of industry. The work of plait-sewing and making up straw hats and bonnets is chiefly carried on in the towns of Luton and Dunstable, sometimes in large factories with three or four hundred hands, sometimes by persons keeping small workshops in which five or six women and girls are engaged, or by the members of one family working together at home. There is a considerable export trade in straw hats, but the London sale for them has suffered of late by competing with an artificial imitation of straw-plait manufactured of paper. The makers-up and sewers, indeed, are better able to hold their own than the plaiters of straw, who sell their plaits, in pieces about ten yards long, to the Luton or Dunstable manufacturers at the best price they can get. A great deal of Chinese and other foreign straw-plait is now imported into England, so that the work is now very poorly paid; and not more than five or six shillings a week can be made by doing it every day and all day long. The village "plait-schools," in which young children were formerly instructed, have nearly all been closed. It is unnecessary to describe the operation, which is performed with seven straws for a single plait, or fourteen for a double plait, the straws being split or whole, as required, and sometimes laid with a peculiar twist. This art was introduced into England by Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., having been previously brought from Tuscany to France by the Queens of the Medici family. Our picture of "a Luton lass," working as she stands in the open air near her parents' cottage, represents what may still be seen at no great distance from town.

PETER THE GREAT.

Although space cannot be spared for doing full justice to so important and elaborate a work as *Peter the Great*: by Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), yet a cordial acknowledgment of its great deserts must not for that reason be forgotten or postponed, lest postponement in the end amount to the same thing as forgetfulness. The two huge volumes, and huge they certainly are, contain an historical study, for which the author, who has before now vindicated his right to be a law unto himself in all such matters, has employed scarcely any but his own independently conducted investigations, and adopted scarcely any but his own independently formed opinions. Moreover, he understands and reads Russian, an advantage not possessed by many a writer who has undertaken a task similar to his. An excellent portrait of Peter, a very interesting map of Europe as it was territorially divided in Peter's time, about 1712, and an exceedingly useful index, combine to make the work as complete as possible. Of course the author takes notice of the "will" that it was once the fashion to ascribe to Peter the Great, but only to remark that it has for more than twenty years been condemned for a clumsy forgery, an invention which is supposed to have been due in the first instance to the fertile brain of the First Napoleon, who desired to have a reason to plead for his invasion of Russia in 1812, at which date the famous document was first heard of. The fact is that "Peter died without making a will, without being even

able to name his successor." His death took place in 1725, after a reign of about forty-two years and a life of about fifty-three. And during that reign, according to our author's estimate, Peter well earned his title of "Great," but was to blame for his general policy, which had the effect of forcing Russia prematurely into the arena of foreign affairs, so that the regular development of internal institutions was impeded and the creation of a great military despotism was the natural and almost inevitable consequence. In calculating the duration of Peter's reign, it has been supposed to have commenced with the choice of him as Tsar in 1682, but at first he shared the titular Tsarship with his elder brother or rather half-brother, Ivan, their sister and half-sister, Sophia, being appointed Regent; and it was not until 1696, when Ivan died suddenly and Sophia was confined to a nunnery that he began his sole reign. Meanwhile Peter, child as he was, had been diligently performing the duties required of him, signing documents, attending ceremonies, and so on, and he had been indulging his genius by playing at soldiers, even to the extent of employing real guns, and by setting himself to work at boat-building. This was from 1682 to 1688. In 1689 he was married; and at last, in 1695, he put away childish things, left off playing at soldiers, and entered seriously upon his first campaign against Azof. Next year, as we have seen, he was sole Tsar; and in that year he retrieved the disaster of his first expedition, captured Azof, and caused a fit of consternation at Constantinople. After this he began to build a fleet in earnest, and thereupon, in his anxiety to learn what he might about ship-building, Peter determined to become a traveller and to commence that part of his career which is the most romantic and the most interesting, especially to English readers. He travelled with a company of two hundred and fifty persons, the suite of a pretended embassy; he himself was accounted one of the suite, and "it was forbidden, under pain of death, to mention his presence with the embassy." The account of how Peter stayed and worked in Holland, though an old story, known in the main by every school-boy, is one that cannot fail to be read with the keenest interest, how often soever it may be repeated; but even more attractive still is the sketch of the visit he paid to England. Whether he lodged at 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, or at a house in the Adelphi, or at 15, Buckingham-street, Strand, or at all three, matters little; it is quite enough to know and it is wonderful still to reflect, that at some obscure dwelling, in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where, as tradition holds, it was the invariable rule for the servant not to open the door "without first reconnoitring through a loop-hole to see whether the visitor looked like a constable or a dun," there sojourned for some days, before he went to work at Deptford, the autocrat of all the Russias, who stood workman-like in his shirt sleeves to receive a complimentary call from the King of England. There must surely have been an element of true greatness in the composition of a man who would travel so far, when travelling was no such joke as it now is, and go through so much, and treat with such contempt all the forms and the tinsel of life, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and of being able to discharge the functions of an experienced overseer. How much of what may be termed his hard-working tendencies the Tsar derived from his mother, who, though noble by birth, had evidently not been reared in habits of luxury and indolence, there is no saying; but in those tendencies we discern his most admirable characteristics. His second tour, which he made in 1716-17,

some eighteen or nineteen years after the first, scarcely affords material for so impressive and entertaining a narrative as that of the earlier; the romance is all gone, when "a successful and victorious monarch," whose person and habits, too, are already pretty well known to the potentates, if not to the people, of the countries he visits, makes a sort of triumphal progress without any disguise, though nominally incognito. As for Peter's cruelty, the narrative brings that out most distinctly, accompanied, in the case of his son Alexis, by a sort of duplicity which it is not easy to reconcile with Peter's habitual fearlessness and even defiance of opinion; as for his drunkenness, it was simply bestial; and as for his immorality, it was flagrant, but not of so dangerous a kind as that of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and our Charles the Second. Peter was almost certainly an honest patriot, without selfish, or entirely selfish, aims; he was not the man to comfort himself with the reflection that after him would be "the deluge"; and how he tried to reform and improve his land and his subjects, according to his lights, is most instructively set forth in these two bulky volumes. He was probably a madman, as his rival, Charles XII. of Sweden, still more probably was; but there was a great deal of method in his madness. In one of the two volumes will be found the true story of Mazeppa, about whom Lord Byron, by his poetical privilege, has misled English readers considerably; but one of the most curious facts recorded is, from the English point of view, the following. There is now extant a letter written by Peter to Catherine Skavronsky, whom Peter married, and who, though but the daughter, it would seem, of a Lithuanian peasant, is known to us as the Empress Catherine the First; and "there still lie between the pages of this letter a little bunch of dried flowers and some mint, as well as a notice, cut from a newspaper, of a man and woman, respectively 126 and 125 years old, who had been married 110 years, arriving at London from Monmouthshire." Had Mr. Thoms and the other anti-centenarians heard of this case? And did the great Peter intend to hint that he hoped for singular longevity in the case of himself and Catherine? At any rate, he might have had his life very much prolonged, according to the celebrated Professor Boerhave, by "a pennyworth of medicine."

Mr. Daniel, Q.C., has resigned the office of Judge of County Court Circuit No. 11, which includes Bradford and other important West of Yorkshire towns.

The Limerick Land Commissioners have reduced the rental of the county Limerick property of Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, from £2400 to £1800.

A Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Smith, has refused a new trial in the two actions brought by Canon Brereton and General Brereton against the Great Eastern Railway Company for personal injuries, in which £10,500 damages had been returned.

Mr. Thornhill, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to the seat for Cambridgeshire, vacated by the late Speaker. Mr. Thornhill polled 3815 votes, being a majority of 903 over Mr. Coote, the Liberal candidate. This election adds one to the Conservative party in the House of Commons.—The polling for the seat for Huntingdon, vacated by Viscount Hinchingbrook being called to the House of Lords, took place yesterday week. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was returned by 455 votes; Mr. Veasey, the Liberal candidate, polling 446.

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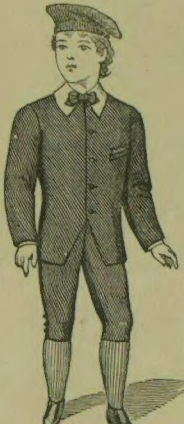
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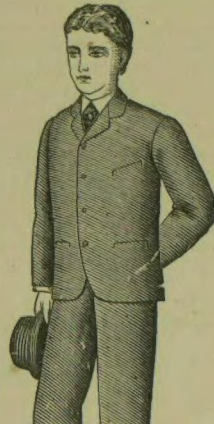
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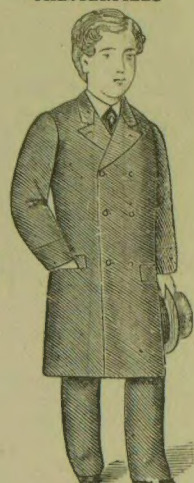
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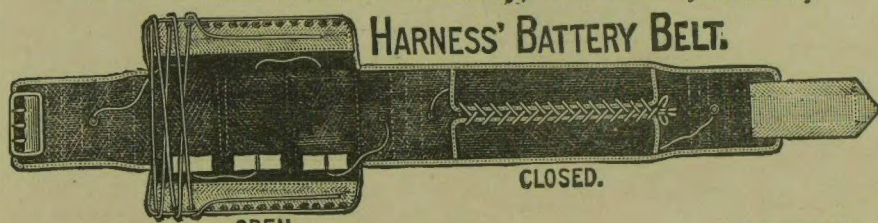
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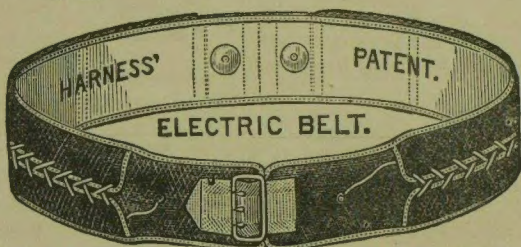
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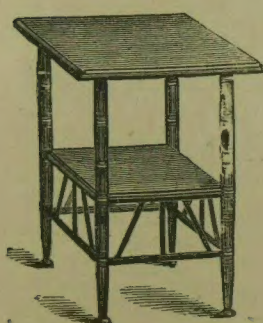
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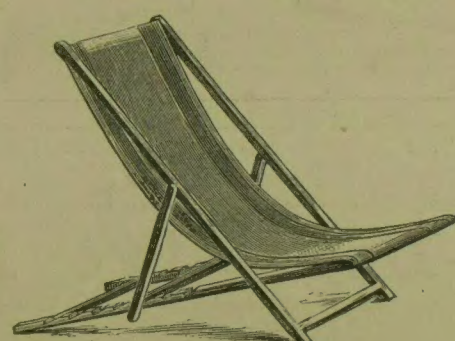
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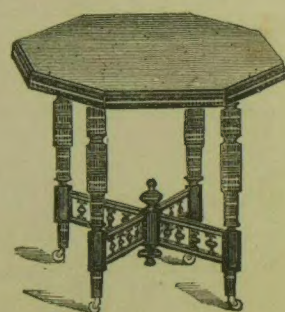
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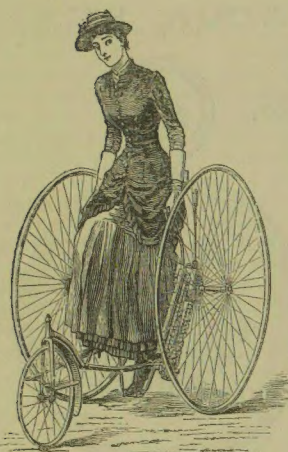
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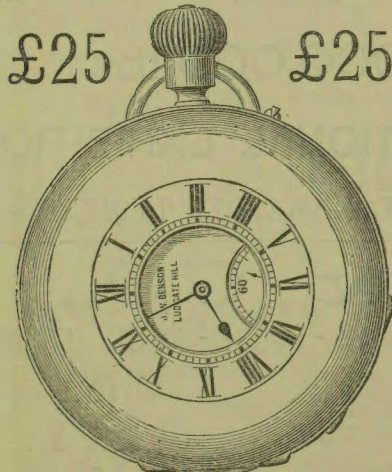


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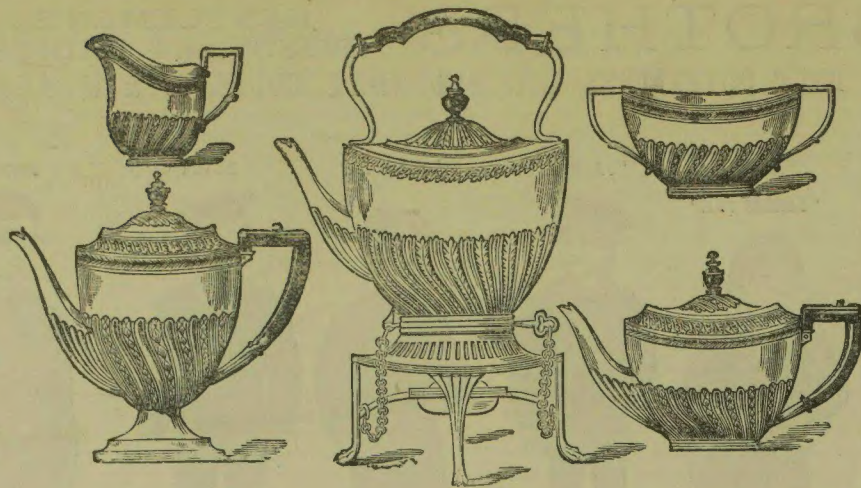
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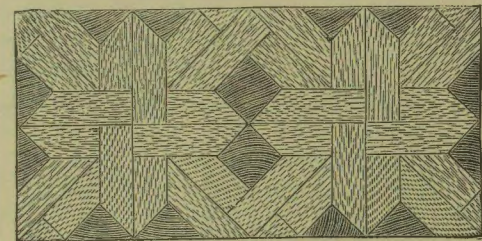
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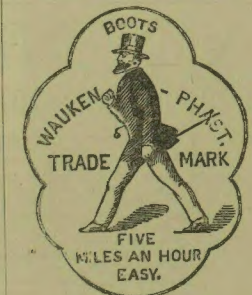
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